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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Dynamite Wrecks Windows In British Relief Building

A loud explosion at noon today, apparently caused by a stick of dynamite placed under a window on the Berkeley Street side of the British War Relief building at 27 Commonwealth Avenue, brought a large crowd and about 50 policemen to the Back Bay address. Four windows in the basement and first floor were blown out but no one was injured.

Senate Gets Tax Bill; Transfer of Jews Attacked; Candy Makers' Pay Raised

The World's Day—September 15, 1942

Washington: Senate Gets Huge Tax Bill

A tax bill designed to raise $25,500,000,000 passed the Senate Finance Committee after five per cent had been cut from the previously approved total for corporation taxes and surtaxes on earnings. Individuals in the middle income range from $2,000 to $8,000 are less heavily taxed under the latest version. [Financial Page.]

Secretary of State Hull denounced as "revolting and fiendish"the mass deportation of Jews from unoccupied France into German hands, and said also that the United States Government was watching closely any plans of Vichy to send many thousands of French laborers into Germany. He described as a failure the attempts of the Laval Government to persuade French workers to go into Germany as volunteers.

Aliens who entered the United States legally as visitors or students may accept employment or engage in business without specific governmental approval, under an order issued by Attorney General Biddle.

Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, has been appointed Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee and has assumed his duties at headquarters in Washington. Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., said his duties in wartime made an assistant indispensable, and that Mr. Gannett "is one to inspire confidence."

The Office of Price Administration, continuing its campaign against "up-grading" of beef and veal, ordered more rigorous grading requirements by all meat packers.

OPA established ceiling prices on fall and winter knitted underwear. The regulation, in general, fixes manufacturers' prices at "January, 1942, opening prices," and puts a ceiling on retailers and wholesalers at cost plus last year's percentage markup.

House passage sent to the Senate legislation extending until Nov. 28, 1942, the time for filing returns of capital stock taxes normally due last July 31.

In Europe: Nazis Sentence Four More Czechs

Four more Czechs, one of them a woman, have been sentenced to capital punishment in Prague on charges of publishing and spreading illegal pamphlets directed against Germany, Czech sources in London announced.

Germany's food ration has been slightly raised due to Nazi military gains in the East, the German Radio claimed. [Page 7.]

New England: Candy Makers' Pay Up Third

Pay boost of 33⅓ per cent for women and minors in candy making companies throughout Massachusetts became effective today. [Page 5.]

Dorothy Lamour added new laurels to her war bond selling campaign when she stepped out before a Metropolitan Theater audience last night that represented War Bond sales totaling $16,500,000, said to be an all-time high for a première war bond subscription.

Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo, warned Americans that many are asleep on the peril of Japan's war might. [Page 2.]

National: Coast Alert Against 'Fire' Bombs

The Pacific Coast intensified its precautions against potential Japanese efforts to start large-scale forest fires from the air, as one small seaplane reportedly dropped an incendiary bomb that was put out by wardens. Japanese markings were said to be on the bomb fragments. If substantiated, this is the first air bombing of the North American mainland. [Details: Page 3.]

Fifty-two WAAC recruiting officers drawn from the women's own ranks are being dispatched to 26 offices at key points. It is the third contingent to be assigned active duty after graduation in Fort Des Moines.

Professional hockey has been assured that "there would be nothing to hinder the National Hockey League from engaging in the winter schedule of international games," according to a statement issued simultaneously from Washington and Ottawa. [Sports Page.]

Secretary Perkins said in Cleveland Government experts in some cases had over-estimated the manpower needs for new arms plants and expressed belief that Congress would not have to enable the War Manpower Commission to regulate assignment of war workers.

Americas: Argentina Suspends German Society

Argentina's Ministry of Interior ordered immediate suspension of the German Cultural Welfare Society. A Congressional committee had charged it is the "front" for the legally disbanded Nazi party in Argentina.

President Somoza of Nicaragua declared that a plot of Axis agents and some of his political opponents to assassinate him had been frustrated and "everything is now under control."

Canada: British Deputy Stops in Newfoundland

Maj. Clement E. Attlee, British deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Dominions, has arrived in Newfoundland to discuss current questions there before proceeding to Ottawa, it was announced in London.

Australia: Premier of Queensland to Resign

Premier of Queensland, Forgan Smith, is resigning from the leadership of the State Labor Party and will next week resign the Premiership, it was announced from Sydney.

'Britain in Wartime'

Richard Lee Strout of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau flies the Atlantic and finds Britain in Wartime gearing 25,000,000 men and women in a total working population of 33,000,000 directly to war effort, convinced freedom is worth any cost. First in a series, Editorial Page.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

G. O. P. Wins In Maine By Big Margins

Senator White and Governor Sewall are easy victors while Hale tops Brann by large majority.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Maine voters yesterday stuck to their traditional Republicanism and elected a full slate of G. O. P. candidates for State and Federal offices by decisive margins.

Disregarding pleas of Democratic candidates to "support the President's war effort by voting Democratic," they re-elected United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., and Gov. Sumner Sewall by majorities of 2 to 1, and continued a full representation of three Republicans in the lower House of Congress.

First Statewide election of the war, it was marked by a tremendous falling off in the number of voters—about 30 per cent fewer Republicans and 45 per cent fewer Democrats than two years ago.

In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, a similarly light vote, owing partly to gasoline rationing and partly to the voters' preoccupation with the war, is expected to mark the primary elections being held today, at which party candidates will be selected for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and State and local officers.

Boston Reports

Early reports from Boston polling places this morning said attendance was unusually small.

In Connecticut, candidates are being chosen this week for Governor and Congress at Party nominating conventions. With the primary system not used, no test of voter interest is available there.

Two aspects of the Maine result upset predictions—the large size of the Sewall-White majorities, and the clear-cut victory of Robert Hale, Portland lawyer, over former Gov. Louis J. Brann for the Congressional seat from the First District.

Virtually complete returns, unofficially tabulated, today gave Senator White 108,443 to 54,111 for Fulton J. Redman, Portland attorney, the Democratic nominee; Governor Sewall, 114,674 to 56,034 for George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker and businessman, the Democratic candidate; and Mr. Hale, 37,044 to 27,243 for Mr. Brann.

In the second Congressional District, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, one of New England's two women members of Congress, was re-elected, defeating Bradford C. Redonnet (D), Wiscasset lawyer, 41,936 to 20,116. Representative Frank Fellows (R), of the Third Congressional District, won a new term without opposition.

Exceeded Hopes

The extent of the Republican sweep exceeded the expectations of G. O. P. leaders, who had feared a falling off in attendance at the polls would cut their margins seriously. As a matter of fact, the G. O. P. vote did fall off, but as in several previous elections the Democratic vote fell off even more.

The result was interpreted as an indorsement of the Republican thesis, put forward in the campaign, that G. O. P. officials in Congress or in State offices, while fully supporting the war effort, should offer constructive criticism of the President's methods of conducting the war.

In contrast, the Democratic candidates had sought to enlist voting strength by appeals to "support the President by voting Democratic," implying that this was synonymous with supporting the war. Two national Party leaders—

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Nazis Claim Stalingrad Rail Station; Hershey Says U.S. Manpower Is Key; Henderson Ranks Inflation With Foe

Administrator of Prices urges quick action on measure to curb farm and pay scale.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Failure to control the whole interwoven network of prices and wages is threatening to add billions of dollars of unnecessary cost to the nation's war effort, Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today in testifying in behalf of the immediate passage of the Administration's anti-inflation bill.

If farm prices are permitted to reach levels permitted under the Price Control Act—an act which would be amended by the new cost-of-living bill—it would heap approximately $2,036,000,000 to the prices of farm products marketed in 1942, Mr. Henderson declared.

Wage increases, he said, are similarly imperiling the Government's price ceilings because they are costs and their continued rise "inevitably pushes prices higher."

The chief of the O. P. A. described a repulse of inflation as much a part of defeating the enemy in this war as a repulse of an invasion of the American coast.

War Program Perilled

He characterized the inflationary threat as being "as deadly as a bomb and as treacherous as the Japanese."

"It jeopardizes our entire war program," he added.

Mr. Henderson opened the Government's case for the anti-inflation legislation introduced yesterday by Senator Prentiss W. Brown (D) of Michigan and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, authorizing and directing the President to stabilize every item in the cost of living, including wages and farm prices, as nearly as possible at levels prevailing on Aug. 15 last.

On wages Mr. Henderson said: "Wage increases, when not accompanied by a corresponding increase in production are inflationary for two principal reasons: first, they increase labor costs, and thus cause pressure against price ceilings. For several months in the war effort, higher wages could be absorbed because of the higher levels of production, which reduced unit cost. That happy situation is no longer present in most American industries.

Unit Labor Costs

"From Jan. 1, 1941 to May, 1942 unit labor costs have increased by an average of 1.1 per month. In the months to come, I look for unit labor costs to rise further quite apart from any increase in wage rates, what with the loss of younger and skilled workers, introduction of less skilled labor, inevitable transportation and other delays."

Mr. Henderson added that an effect of higher wages was the pressure of more purchasing power. Dollars, he said, become plentiful while goods get scarcer.

"The spectacle to marvel at is not that prices and the cost of living are going up," he explained. "It is spectacular that the overwhelming flood of dollars have not burst the dam wide open."

It was Mr. Henderson's judgment that uncontrolled items are forcing up the whole cost of living.

"For example," he pointed out,

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Draft Director declares men must be placed where they can do most for victory.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Future draft policy in the United States will be based on the realization that manpower to win World War II will have to come from the United States, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, today told the House Committee on National Defense Migration.

Mentioning 13,000,000 as the present top sight for American military forces, General Hershey declared, "I think we are rapidly going to the place where what a man can do for his country occupationally must transcend other things."

With regard to plans to draft married men, now exempt for dependency, he commented:

"The American home may have to be defended at some distance from its location."

Queried by Representative John H. Tolan, Committee Chairman, whether the upping of military manpower sights meant that "Russia can't hold out," General Hershey replied evasively:

"I wear the uniform but I'm not a military man."

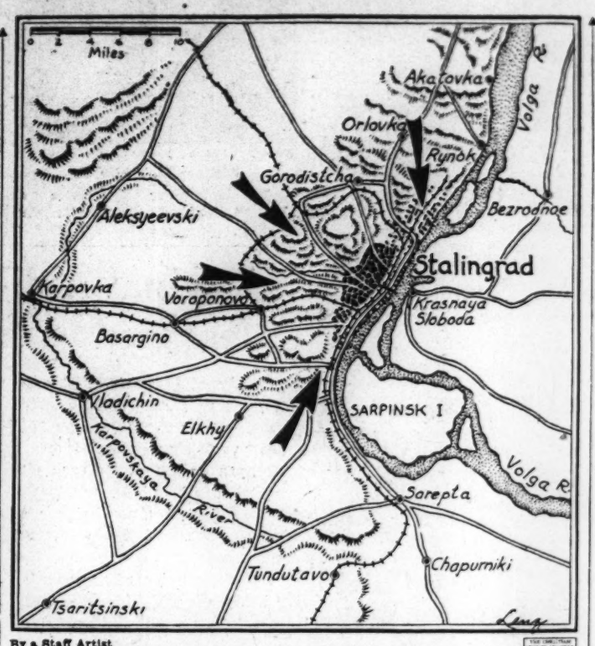
Opposed to New Bill

General Hershey indicated to the Committee that he is opposed to a national service bill now being drafted by the War Manpower Commission to more effectively allocate the civilian manpower of the nation. "I am not able to visualize how it would operate," he told the Committee.

While his agency has been "fairly well engaged" with Selective Service, it would do whatever manpower allocation job it is called upon for, the general hastened to add. He explained that if power to place men in jobs were vested in the United States Employment Service, induction through Selective Service might be held over their heads as a penalty for refusal to comply.

Describing the curve of mounting draftees over the last six months as "somewhat startling," General Hershey warned that the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Heroic Stalingrad's Stand

Black arrows show approximate position of German troops around Stalingrad on the 21st day of siege.

Claim unofficial and not verified as Russians work under bombs to supply troops.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A German claim to have captured Stalingrad's main railway station is unofficial and no doubt exaggerated. Nevertheless, the German attacks are so intense and the Stuka bombings so violent that the Nazis may well have pushed into the outskirts of the great Volga city at some point.

For 21 days now the Russians have stood up to the full force of the German Wehrmacht, which, through Allied failures in united strategy, has not been interfered with by any diversion from inactive Allied forces elsewhere. Winter is approaching, wild geese are heading southward over the combatants, the mornings are growing chilly. It is vital for Field Marshal Fedor von Bock to hold Stalingrad and the line of the lower Volga over the winter instead of having to try to defend the vast flat region between Don and Volga at a time when frost and snow incapacitate his tanks.

With superb heroism, unmatched by any other nation in this war, the Russians are forcing Marshal von Bock to pay an enormous price for his advance—a price which, with a strong attack against the German forces elsewhere, might well have meant defeat. As it is, the forges of Stalingrad are still working under the hail of Stuka attacks. But whether resistance under such conditions can continue until winter descends is another matter.

The raid on Tobruk, announced yesterday, is now acknowledged by the British to have been a Commando-type operation, executed under heavy attacks by Axis bombers, but with sufficient air support to keep the bombers at a distance. London makes no mention of Italian claims to have sunk one British cruiser and four destroyers. It does show that American air forces took a prominent part in the operation, helping to protect the landing party.

In the West, while a few clear days yet remain before fall and winter cloud-banks fill the air, the British sent a strong bombing force against Germany's key port of Wilhelmshaven.

Meanwhile, in the Pacific, the capacity of the Japanese to divert United Nations attention from the main field in Europe appears to have been considerably reduced, according to Rear Admiral W. H. Blandy's statement in Washington. If, as the admiral declared, the United States is in a position to "hold the Japanese against anything they may throw"—if the United States which started the war with 17 battleships and six aircraft carriers for two-ocean service against Japan's 10 battleships and eight carriers for one ocean—can meet any move on Japan's part then the United Nations are certainly beginning to get the situation in hand.

Willkie Promises Mideast All-Out U. S. War Effort

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Sept. 13. Delayed.—Traveling fast since he left Cairo for Ankara last Monday, Wendell L. Willkie as President Roosevelt's personal representative has covered the Middle East from Turkey to Iraq with intermediate stops in Lebanon and Palestine.

On Monday morning he is scheduled to fly from Baghdad to Teheran en route to the Soviet Union. For all the high speed and the amount of territory covered, Mr. Willkie's trip isn't just another round of calls.

Besides conveying personal messages from President Roosevelt to the heads of various local governments, Mr. Willkie has been giving them factual evidence of America's determination to throw its entire industrial and military weight into the victory scales, such as the most impressive figures on airplane and shipping outputs.

He has further furnished authentic first-hand news on the latest fighting in the Western Desert and Allied successes against Marshal Erwin Rommel obtained during his personal trip to the front lines.

Good News Reported

In view of the tremendous importance attached throughout the Middle East to the North African military position his strongly encouraging reports have had an invaluable effect to counteract the despondency caused by Marshal Rommel's breakthrough in his advance from Libya to El Alamein.

This applies specially to Turkey where Mr. Willkie's conversations with Turkish officials elicited a cable from British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who said in part: "I am sure it will have a great and heartening effect. We are most grateful here for all you are doing. Warmest personal regards."

Talking frankly with Government heads in the middle eastern States Mr. Willkie has stressed that while America will do everything to gain a victory, and is anxious to safeguard and strengthen democratic institutions the world over after the war, it is most inclined now and will be hereafter to help most those small nations that also actively contribute to the war effort, and by so doing help themselves, as Hitler's defeat is as much their concern as that of the United Nations.

Mass of Vital Data

While the Willkie trip is helping greatly to strengthen Allied, and especially American prestige, throughout the middle eastern area and demonstrating American unity [witness Mr. Willkie's categorical refusal to discuss American domestic issues], it has had another important result:

It has enabled this American leader to collect a tremendous amount of first-hand military, political, and economic information, both of local and world significance, data which greatly increases his own grasp of specific problems and the overall world picture, and which he will share with the President and others back home.

It is all a matter of approach. In a few hours of concentrated inquiry Mr. Willkie extracts more meat than less penetrating observers gather in months of research.

Thus during one afternoon at Jerusalem he tackled Palestine's knottiest Arab-Jewish problem.

Complete Candor Shown

By turns the foremost leaders of the two opposing camps were ushered into the American Consul General's cozy homelike living room, given a comfortable chair and provided with tea and cakes and invited by Mr. Willkie to set forth their views and air their opinions and grievances "without pulling punches." Thawed by this genial American directness, each in turn unburdened him-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Oil Ration Declared as Result Of N. E. Failure to Turn to Coal

Fuel oil will be rationed under a coupon system in New England this winter as a result of the failure of New Englanders to convert their heating plants from oil to coal, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, told the Advertising Club of Boston today at a luncheon meeting.

"We've lost our chance to handle the situation by voluntary enlistment," the WPB executive declared. "We've asked for the draft, for Government dictatorship, and we're going to get it in a coupon rationing system administered by the OPA. Meantime much valuable time is being lost."

Declaring that conversions were "just a fraction" of what they should be, Mr. Wheeler said the public has been "loath to really take it on the chin as long as some chance is held out that it might not be necessary."

"The war still isn't close enough to us to make us realize individually what we've got to do," he continued.

"We haven't been bombed. We're even getting acclimatized to catastrophic headlines. Casualty lists are thin; and, as yet, for most of us, they don't include sons, brothers or close friends.

"In England they went through a similarly slow pick-up period. They weren't thoroughly aroused until after Dunkirk. But it's up to us to profit by their example and not wait for a Dunkirk."

Mr. Wheeler said that selfish American indifference was sapping the country's war effort with far more disastrous results than secret Axis sabotage.

"Lack of rubber may ground American planes—yet rubber is wasted by the ton on Sunday driving, trips to the movies, card parties, anywhere to save a little energetic walking," Mr. Wheeler declared.

"Decisions vital to war must wait while politicians . . . mend fences instead of mending holes in our country's armor.

"Pressure groups shout for curbs on inflation while pushing their own greedy demands that will cause inflation.

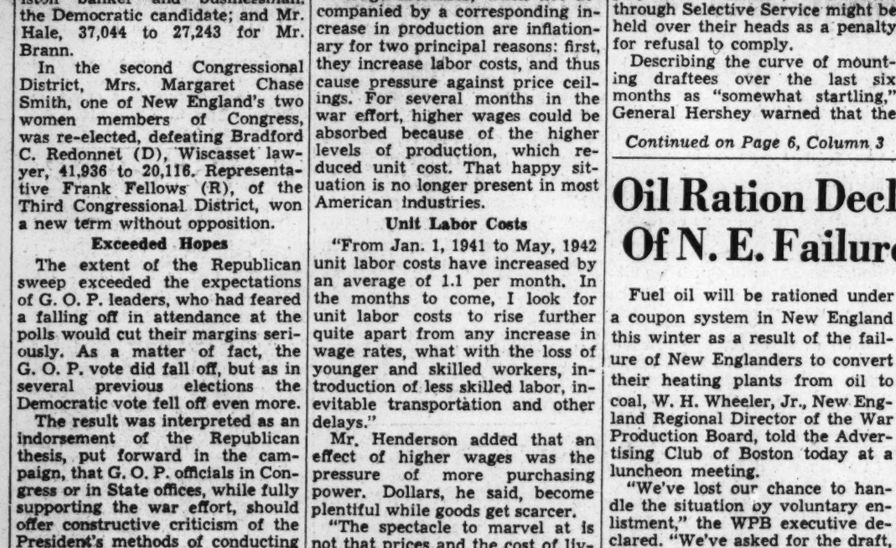
"The racetracks, bars and ball parks are packed with men and women 'getting a little relief' from war work—'relief' that will mean fewer guns, planes and shells where and when they may be needed. (We're very careful of our own morale—what about the morale of men in Australia, Libya, on the deadly high seas?)"

E. Bigelow Thompson, Regional Information Officer of the Office of War Information, told the ad men that advertising had a task in furthering the war effort.

"You, in your advertising copy, can hammer on the basic truths of price ceilings, rationing, rents, continuing salvage efforts, and most important to New England, the urgent need of converting from oil to solid fuels," he said.

Other speakers who urged the advertising men to lead in boosting the war effort were Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of OPA, and Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the War Savings Staff.

Senatorial Candidates Vote



By a Staff Photographer

Lodge and Crocker at the Polls

Left: United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, accompanied by his wife, as he cast his ballot at the Hardy School in Beverly this morning. Right: Courtenay Crocker, opposing Senator Lodge for the Republican nomination for the Senate, as he cast his vote in Boston today at the Prince School, Newbury Street. With him are Mrs. Crocker and son, Benjamin Crocker, a senior in aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Stalingrad:

Station Reported In German Hands

The German Transocean News Agency said that Stalingrad's main railroad station has fallen into German hands. The High Command communiqué, however, made no mention of the capture of the station. It said merely that "the victorious advance on Stalingrad . . . is gaining further ground."

The main rail line runs through the city from the northeast to the southwest close to the river.

Moscow reports stated that the defenders of Stalingrad stood to their guns under the heaviest of pattern bombing and still held hills looking down upon the heart of the city against the redoubled assault of Nazi troops and tanks.

"It is impossible to retreat any farther," a Russian correspondent reported.

The Russian Army, however, kept up its own dogged punching

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Light Voting Marks Opening of the Polls in the Bay State Primary Election

Connecticut Democrats Ready To Rename Hurley as Governor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The Democratic State Convention opens here tonight with the renomination without opposition of Gov. Robert A. Hurley virtually a certainty.

The chief business of tonight's session will be the keynote address of United States Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, who will be introduced by Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, former U. S. Attorney General. The nominating session will begin tomorrow morning.

A pre-convention feature was the announcement by Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford eliminating himself as a candidate for the nomination for the post of State Attorney General.

Mr. Spellacy, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, said in a formal statement that "my first obligation and duty is to the city of Hartford and especially to those who, regardless of party affiliations, voted for me." His name has been mentioned widely in connection with the nomination.

It was announced also that former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of New Haven would be one of the seconders of Mr. Hurley's renomination. In 1940 Mr. Hurley and Dr. Cross fought one of the bitterest nomination battles in Connecticut political history with Mr. Cross, a veteran of four terms in office, finally losing. Mr. Cummings will present Mr. Hurley's name.

Republicans

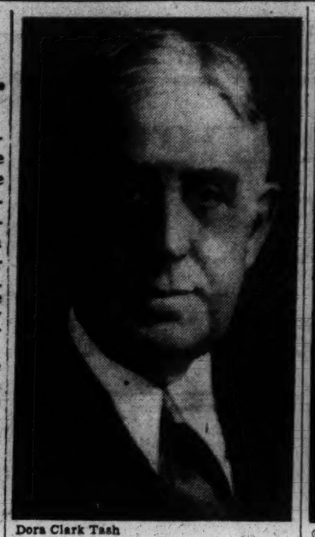
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15—The important part women may have in setting national policies is foreshadowed here by the overwhelming victory of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, writer and war correspondent, as Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Connecticut District. Eighty-four delegates cast their votes for Mrs. Luce in an exciting climax to the Convention yesterday, while only two voted for her opponent, Lester P. Barlow, explosives inventor.

That the New England states are taking the lead in giving women more participation in the Nation's affairs is emphasized by the election of Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, (R) to the House of Representatives by Maine voters yesterday. Massachusetts ballots for Republicans in the Fifth District primary elections today bear the name of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, who is running for re-nomination.

The contest centering about Mrs. Luce attracted so much attention in Connecticut that similar Republican conclaves in the remaining four districts virtually were forgotten. In the only other contest, First Selectman John D. McWilliams of Norwich defeated former Representative Thomas R. Ball of Old Lyme 150 votes to 67 in a Second District Convention at Willimantic.

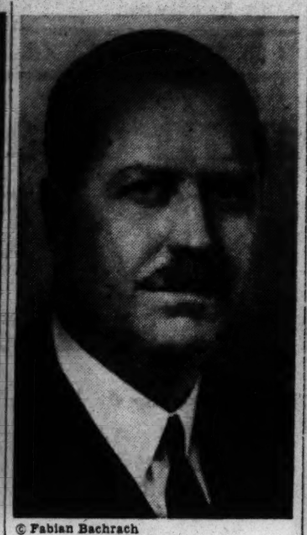
The only Connecticut Republican now in Congress, Representative Joseph E. Talbot of Naugatuck, was renominated by acclamation last night by the Fifth District Republican Convention, marking the second time in 10 months he has been named the party's candidate for the seat in the national House of Representaives.



Dora Clark Tash

Wallace H. White, Jr.

Re-elected for third term as United States Senator from Maine.



© Fabian Bachrach

Sumner Sewall

Re-elected Governor of Maine for a second term.

Municipal Ability to Pay Measured by Auto Excise Tax

Ability of Massachusetts' communities to shoulder the cost of government, as measured by 1941 motor vehicle excise tax payments, has been computed for each city and town in Massachusetts, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed today.

The Commissioner has presented to the assessors in each community figures showing the tax paying ability of the municipalities.

"Longmeadow seems to be the community that has the best tax paying ability and Gay Head the least, while such towns as Erving and Orleans seem to represent the mean. Newton appears to be the city with the best paying ability and Taunton with the least," Mr. Long reported.

The average motor vehicle tax paid in 1941 in Longmeadow was $13.92 and in Gay Head $2.42, while Erving and Orleans had tax payments of $6.96. The Newton average was $11.63, the fourth highest in the State. Taunton, with an average of $6.94, was ranked one hundred and thirtieth among the 351 cities and towns.

Boston, with an average of $9.43, had the nineteenth highest figure.

"The tax paying ability of persons in each municipality," Commissioner Long said, "can never perhaps be ascertained, but the amount assessed to persons in the form of a motor vehicle excise would seem to give a fair indication of the comparative ability of each municipality to meet the costs of government.

"Variations occur, but they explain themselves as motor vehicle assessments in certain municipalities are understood. Many people, some with little tax paying ability and some with greater tax paying ability, register motor vehicles having value not always proportionate to those abilities. Nevertheless, it is believed that, because all values and rates are uniform throughout Massachusetts, the 1941 registration of motor vehicles affords a reasonably accurate picture of relative tax paying ability. The information may be as reflective of real ability to meet local costs of government as any that can be had and it may afford a good basis of comparison when appropriations for local governmental activities are being considered."

It is expected that the average automobile excise tax in municipalities may be employed in the future as a fair basis for levying taxes on personal property. For several years Commissioner Long has endeavored to force assessors to make levies on personal property as a means of relieving real estate of overburdening taxes.

RCAF Ace Chief Statler Speaker

Capt. A. C. Evans-Evans, Royal Canadian Air Force ace and commanding officer of one of the biggest airfields in the Dominion, is expected in Boston today by plane, having flown here for the Dutch Treat Luncheon of the British War Relief Society Thursday at the Hotel Statler.

Captain Evans-Evans will be chief speaker at the luncheon, which in general will acquaint the public with the work of the Society and the task for the months ahead. The RCAF captain was detailed to flights in the Battle of Britain and knows at first-hand what the war means to civilians.

Merrill Griswold and Robert W. Mortimore, co-chairmen of the BWRS, will also speak.

Speak the Other Fellow's Language!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Life-Insurance Purchases Called Enemy of Inflation

Life insurance as a foe of inflation is absorbing $4,400,000,000 of an estimated $20,000,000,000 accumulating this year in excess purchasing power, reported Alexander E. Patterson, Executive Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, speaking today at a regional conference of his Company in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

At the same meeting, Julian S. Myrick, Second Vice-President of the Company, predicted an upward trend in life-insurance sales throughout the duration of the war. Even the prospect of increased taxes and living costs would not limit the purchasing of life insurance, but would serve to point out that in a period of decreased savings, life insurance represents the only possible way, he said, for the majority to provide immediately that economic security they owe their dependents.

In speaking of the anti-inflationary role of insurance, Mr. Patterson disclosed that "life companies" are putting by far the larger share of the money they receive at the service of Government, the balance being used to help industry, agriculture, and real estate to the further benefit of the war effort.

In helping to "take out of circulation those excess dollars which today are dynamite in our economic system" life insurance "holds them in readiness for the days of peace when they will be a vital stimulant to the greater development of our national resources to which we all look forward," Mr. Patterson continued.

Government securities represent more than half of all new investments made this year by life companies, and an even greater proportion of premium income, he disclosed, predicting that by the year end, fully 25 per cent of life insurance company assets will have been made available to the Government for use in the war effort.

Mr. Myrick admitted that the economic benefits of the war production program are inequitably distributed and that many of the fixed-income class are concerned over the effect of rising taxes and living costs on their ability to maintain present insurance programs, much less purchase new insurance. Actually, he said, a declining margin of savings will serve only to emphasize the indemnifying feature of life insurance and encourage its use.

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Sept. 19, 1942

UNITY WILL MEAN VICTORY By Henry W. Holmes

"Whatever keeps the wheels turning in the factories, whatever keeps men and women from forgetting that this war comes first; call it courage, call it patriotism, call it the spirit of liberty or the will to win; by any name whatever, it is the most important of democracy's resources," says the writer of the 15th of the Harvard Radiocasts.

UNCONQUERABLE GREECE LOOKS AHEAD By Andre Michalopoulos

Relating personal adventures in Crete during Nazi attacks in 1941, the Greek Minister of Information pictures a stern and relentless justice as the only possibility to world peace.

BUSHIDO: CULT OF EXPEDIENCY By Compton Pakenham

"We know when we may be beaten, but we never lose," in the tradition of the Japanese code. Victory is the only criterion for any action, says this writer in an analysis of the principles of Bushido.

JACK MINOR: CONSERVATOR OF BIRD LIFE By Albert Field Gilmore

Increasing conservation of wild life is advocated by this Canadian conservator who promotes a large sanctuary as a successful example of what can be done, and in addition spreads his gospel of conservation by public address and press.

HE INVENTED THE GIBSON GIRL By Pearl Strachan

An interview with Charles Dana Gibson, originator of the popular Gibson girl portraits, who has been asked to exhibit his works at the Cincinnati Art Museum from Sept. 20 to Oct. 25 in honor of his 75th anniversary.

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G. O. P. Wins Out in Maine By a Vote of About 2 to 1

Continued from Page 1

Congressmen John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, and Claude Pepper of Florida—had been brought to Maine to press this view.

The result shows how firmly this appeal was rejected.

As always in State elections, local issues also played an important part in the voters' decision. Governor Sewall's record of economical administration withstood the criticism from Mr. Lane that it had fallen down in some details and could have been "better" if handled by "an experienced businessman."

Topped Ticket

Actually, Governor Sewall topped the Republican ticket, garnering more votes than his running mate, Senator White, and fell only 11,000 votes under his thumping election majority of 70,000 two years ago. Some of the Governor's associates had expected a far closer contest.

Principal upset of the election, however, was the defeat of former Governor Brann, most potent vote-getter in the Maine Democratic Party in years, by the scholarly Mr. Hale, who had been defeated two years ago in an attempt to win the Republican Congressional nomination.

Although Mr. Brann ran ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket in the First District, he lost to Mr. Hale by more than 10,000 votes—close to the 12,000 figure by which he lost the District in 1940 in his unsuccessful effort to defeat Ralph O. Brewster for the United States Senate.

A cousin of former United States Senator Frederick Hale and a former Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, the new Congressman won admiration for his courageous stand in support of aid for the Allies and resistance to Hitler's aggression through 1941. Without regard to party politics, Mr. Hale had openly and earnestly supported the President's foreign policies through the months leading up to Pearl Harbor.

As a result, when he ran again for Congress in the Primaries last June, he defeated the isolationist Congressman James C. Oliver, and gained the right to oppose Mr. Brann in September. His victory in the Primary upset political predictions, as did his success yesterday.

Even the Gallup poll, which correctly estimated the G. O. P.'s 2-to-1 sweep of Maine, hedged on the Brann-Hale fight and said a prediction was not possible.

Wide World

Mrs. Margaret C. Smith

Re-elected as Representative in Congress from Maine.

'Dottie' Finds Hollywood No Match for Hub

Dorothy Lamour, Bond Selling Whirlwind from Hollywood where million-dollar-productions are no novelty, stepped out in front of a Metropolitan Theater audience last night to admit that Boston had the film capital stopped cold.

She faced 4,300 people who represented a War Bond subscription of $16,500,000, as the price for their seats at last night's world premiere of the picture, "Wake Island."

This sum represented an oversubscription of $4,500,000, since the house had been scaled originally to bring in only $12,000,000.

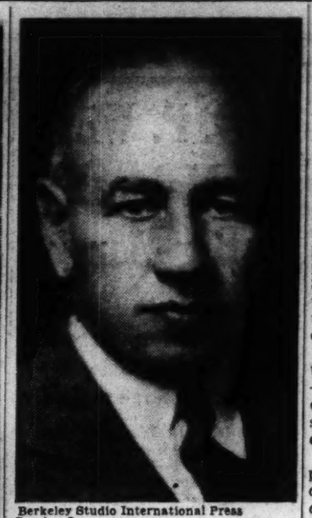
Miss Lamour, in a glistening beaded gown of slate-blue, told her audience that a similar premiere in Hollywood some months ago for the same purpose had brought in but half of the sum subscribed here in Boston, and she expressed her pride in the patriotism of Americans in this city who had responded so generously to the Treasury's call.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts on "Old Embroideries" by Mrs. Sayward at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Tadio Timetable: Page 4



Berkeley Studio International Press Service, Inc.

Robert Hale

Elected Representative in Congress from Maine over former Governor Brann.

Grew Cautions Americans of Peril in Tokyo

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew predicted today that America's road to victory would be "doubly long and hard and bloody" unless the Japanese military machine's "effectiveness and power and spirit are correctly assessed by the American people as a whole."

In his first public address before a large group since he returned from Japan, Mr. Grew told employees of the Remington Arms Company plant at an Army-Navy "E" presentation ceremony last night that despite Pearl Harbor, 'some of our countrymen continue to grope—to grope blindfolded for the facts which are clear before them."

Calling for an "extraordinary effort" on the part of the American people, Mr. Grew charged that some "are not yet fully awake to the realities of the situation," while others "are quite simply still asleep."

"The Japanese understand this—peasants as well as admirals and generals," he asserted. "They have gambled everything on their belief that we are too soft, too divided among ourselves, to stand before the fury of their attack—indeed, a furious attack."

The duty of every American, he said, was "to realize that we are fighting for our individual and national existence and for everything that each one of us holds dear, to gain from that realization inspiration, zeal, courage and determination to harness all our energies into a tremendous effort, an epochal effort that will make our victory sure."

'Cookie Sociable' Coming at 'Hook'

The constant help and haven to merchant sailors in the Port of Boston—the Sailor's Rest at 287 Hanover Street—will be the scene of a special occasion this evening. A card party and "cookie sociable" is planned by the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society, to be held at "the Hook," the nickname given the Sailor's Rest after the anchor which hangs outside.

Two green and yellow crockery jars will be kept filled with cookies and doughnuts, and the men need only reach in to get a handful any time they wish during the evening. The games will be old-fashioned whist as well as bridge, and there will be music and just "visiting."

Mrs. David Black of Newton is chairman of the evening.

A Congressman Votes

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas H. Eliot at the Polls

He is seeking renomination to the National House of Representatives in the new 11th District where his chief opponent is James M. Curley. He is seen casting his ballot in his home city of Cambridge—and with him is Mrs. Eliot.

More Than 1,000 Candidates Seeking Party Nominations

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Campaign oratory gave way to voter action today as throughout Massachusetts citizens began casting ballots in the first war-time primaries since 1918 to choose party nominees for United States Senator, Governor and other statewide offices, as well as Representatives in Congress, Executive Councilors and State Legislators.

Early voting indicated that the total vote will be extremely light—despite fervent last-minute pleas of candidates for a large turnout to show that democracy is fully operative in war-time.

For the most part the 552 Republican and 531 Democratic candidates for the 359 offices were devoting their entire time to a perusal of voting today, waiting to determine whether their campaigns captured voter strength.

Contests Watched

Despite the general voter apathy throughout the State at least 14 individual contests are being watched by observers. They include:

1. The four-man struggle for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The candidates are Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, and Daniel H. Coakley, former Executive Councilor whom the Senate ousted from State office for life.

Senator Casey's chances hinge on whether he has captured substantial strength in Boston, through his own efforts and those of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader. Mr. Fitzgerald's prospects are based on whether his campaign has solidified anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the Democratic party and gained the backing of those persons discontented with rationing and shortages. The Boston vote in this contest will be carefully studied.

Mr. Fitzgerald recently received the editorial backing of the Hearst papers in Boston, the American and Record. Likewise Mr. Fitzgerald has the support of many persons classed as isolationists among the Irish-American population of Boston.

Banking on McCormack

However, Representative Casey is banking on the political strength of Representative McCormack to win him numerous supporters even among the isolationist Irish. Patrick J. Moynihan, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and a strong isolationist Irish-American before Pearl Harbor, has publicly called for Mr. Casey's nomination.

Some observers are of the opinion that Mr. Fitzgerald brought his campaign to a peak too soon and that in recent days his strength has waned.

2. The Senator Henry Cabot Lodge-Courtenay Crocker fight for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. While Mr. Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, entertains only slim prospects of defeating Mr. Lodge, the size of the Crocker vote certainly will indicate how strong the party protest is against Senator Lodge's pre-Pearl Harbor record.

Eliot-Curley Battle

3. The battle between Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Both have conducted strong campaigns, both stepping up their attacks on their opposition as primary day approached. If Mr. Putnam's campaign has caught hold in Boston, as some observers believe it has, the Springfield Mayor will be the winner. Mr. Kelly's vociferous record has turned many Democrats against him, but he is a veteran of State-wide contests with a strong organization.

4. The contest between Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge and James M. Curley, former Governor and former Mayor of Boston, for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District, usually a Curley stronghold. The nomination is tantamount to election.

Politicians are watching to determine whether Mr. Eliot's personal contact campaign has produced major results. They are convinced, however, that after four successive major defeats, Mr. Curley has now chosen a field in which his victory chances are strong.

5. The vote gained by Raymond L. Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, in his battle against G. O. P. renomination of Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Stockbridge, whose pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism he has repeatedly attacked.

6. The eight-man contest for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Third District, where Representative Casey stepped out to seek a Senatorial toga. The leading candidates are Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh, State Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, and John S. Derham of Uxbridge, former Assistant Attorney General. The other candidates include Francis F. Cassidy of Webster, Paul G. Gearan of Fitchburg, James P. McDonald, former Secretary to Representative Casey; Edward A. Ryan of Worcester and Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

7. The G.O.P. free-for-all in the Eighth Congressional District for the party nomination for Representative in Congress. Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, former President of the Massachusetts Senate, is considered the leading candidate, with William S. Howe of Somerville, his closest rival.

The other candidates are Lester W. Bowen of Somerville, Alonzo B. Cook of Somerville, former State Auditor; William A. Hastings, former Malden Mayor; John J. Irwin, former Medford Mayor, and Lawrence Mitchell of Medford.

8. Interest in this contest is heightened by the fact that legislative reapportionment of the Congressional districts transformed the Eighth District into Republican territory. Thus the G.O.P. expects to capture this seat which has been held for years by Judge Arthur D. Healey of the Federal District Court, who recently retired from the House to accept the judicial appointment.

9. The Republican and Democratic contests for State Treasurer nominations. Five Republicans and four Democrats are seeking these posts.

District Attorney

10. The Suffolk County contest for the District Attorney Democratic nomination which is equivalent to election. Chief contestants are William J. Foley, District Attorney for 16 years, and Clement A. Norton, former City Councilor. Both have conducted bitter campaigns.

11. The battle for the Republican nomination for Executive Council in the Second District. Clayton L. Havey of Boston, the incumbent, is battling William Shaw McCallum of Dedham and Rudolph B. Thornton of Boston. Interest in this contest was heightened by a last minute controversy between Mr. Havey and Mr. McCallum over a campaign card sent out apparently in the interest of Mr. McCallum's candidacy and containing the name of Frank G. Allen, former Governor as the signer. Mr. Allen said that "I want to make it clear. I did sign Mr. McCallum's nomination papers but I did not authorize the use of my name in connection with any political card."

12. The 10-man battle for the Democratic nomination for Executive Councilor in the Fourth District, which is tantamount to election. For the past 10 years Daniel H. Coakley has always been returned the winner in this district. But this year he is ineligible having been ousted from office by the State Senate on pardon scandal charges and barred from State office for life.

Many Candidates

The candidates seeking the nomination include Robert E. Bigney of Boston, former State Senator and perennial candidate for Councilor; John J. Sawtelle of Boston, who polled a strong vote two years ago; John I. Fitzgerald, former President of the Boston City Council; John E. Kerrigan, former President of the Boston City Council who is now in the army; James A. Hanlon, Chelsea Alderman; Alfred J. Moore, of Boston, former State Representative; Alexander F. Sullivan, former State Representative; Thomas F. Daley of Boston, Lewis J. McGarrigle of Boston, and Gerald M. O'Brien of Boston.

13. The contest for the Republican nomination for Executive Councilor in the Sixth District. State Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham is opposed by William G. Andrew of Cambridge, and Ward Cramer of Medford.

14. The battle being fought between Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney, and George W. Arbuckle, former Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Dewing, for the Republican District Attorney nomination in Norfolk County.

Governor Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, are unopposed for G. O. P. renomination. Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, former State Auditor, is unopposed for the State Auditor nomination. Most Representatives in Congress on both sides of the political fence, except Mr. Treadway and Mr. Eliot, are either unopposed for renomination or have weak opposition.

The Democrats have awarded the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General nominations, without contest, to Mayor John C. Carr of Medford and James E. Agnew of Boston, former City Councilor respectively. But Democratic battles are being waged for the State Treasurer, Secretary of State and State Auditor.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight but with increased humidity. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Rhode Island: Slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Slightly warmer in western portions.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:34 p. m.; height 10.5 feet. Wednesday, 3:54 a. m.; height 9.6 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:23 p. m.

Towers Gets Pacific Fleet Air Command

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, has been appointed to the newly formed post of "Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today, in a move giving new recognition to the Navy's air arm.

An official announcement declared, "This billet is the most important air command afloat in the Navy."

Admiral Towers will become a Vice-Admiral in his new position and will be replaced as Chief of Aeronautics by Rear Admiral John S. McCain of Carrollton, Miss., who now has an air command in the Pacific.

The Navy said that as Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet, Admiral Towers would take over certain authority over aircraft-carrier divisions now exercised by Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., who will thus be free to devote his full time to his duties as a Task Force Commander, "in which activity he has distinguished himself."

U. S. Initiative

Rear Admiral W. H. Blandy, just back from a 26,000-mile inspection trip, declared today that United States forces presently hold the balance of striking power in the Western Pacific.

Admiral Blandy, Navy ordnance chief, who talked with reporters at Mr. Knox's press conference, declared he was not "bold enough" to forecast the future Pacific situation, but that "for the time being, most certainly," the United States held the balance of military and naval striking power there over Japan.

Admiral Blandy had been asked, "Are we in position to hold the Japs against anything they might throw?"

"Yes," he replied, "I think we are. But we can't do it by merely holding. We've got to keep pushing. The best defense is a strong offense. We can't remain static."

"Performing Well"

Discussing his finding on ordnance equipment, Admiral Blandy said that "with a few minor exceptions," the material his bureau was furnishing the fighting Navy was being adequately delivered and "performing well."

Admiral Blandy said that in one torpedo-plane attack on American ships in the Solomons operation, over half of the 27 planes the Japanese sent in were shot down by ships' antiaircraft.

American fighter aircraft got a few others, and while one destroyer received a torpedo hit, none of the transports, the enemy's main objective, was damaged.

Admiral Blandy said that he had no illusions about the value of antiaircraft weapons, in effect they were a ship's third line of defense, the first two being destruction of the enemy's bases and destruction of enemy planes by fighter planes in the air.

Generally, Admiral Blandy reported, there has been a vast improvement in ships' antiaircraft equipment during the past year.

The great problem in the Pacific, Admiral Blandy said, is the supply problem.

Naval Ordnance Award

© Harris & Ewing

Navy Secretary and Admiral View Flag

Navy Ordnance flag, awarded to firms ahead or abreast of production schedules on defense orders for the United States Navy. Similar recognition was given in World War I. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox (left) is shown viewing the flag with Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

Pacific Coast Not Surprised By Fire Bomb

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 — The West Coast generally has not been caught unprepared, nor even surprised, by reports that may mark the first air bombing of the North American mainland. Alert watchers quickly snuffed a fire started in a remote forested region near the Oregon coast by what the Army says appears to have been a Japanese incendiary bomb.

Eyewitnesses told of seeing an unidentified seaplane, small and with a single pontoon, headed inland. Clouds obscured the sky when a motor was again heard as the same plane apparently went back to sea.

The Army reported sighting of a submarine off the coast the same day. It was bombed by patrol flyers without observed results. Officers said the small seaplane might have been carried near shore by a submarine.

West Coast residents know that time had been ripening for "unexpected" action against this Coast by Japan, so both military and civilian defense agencies, fully aware of the enemy's trickery, have been heightening their preparations. The period for "expected" attacks, which continued throughout the spring and summer, is waning.

Extensive Plans

The military preparations extend in depth for at least three tiers of states eastward from the Coast, and include defensive and offensive facilities known in full only by members of the Army's General Staff.

Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, commander of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command, issued the following communiqué:

"The Western Defense Command is investigating the circumstances surrounding the discovery on Sept. 9 of fragments of what appears to have been an incendiary bomb. These fragments were found by personnel of the United States Forestry Service near Mount Emily, nine miles northeast of Brookings, Ore. Markings of the bomb fragments indicated that the missile was of Japanese origin.

Small Plane Sighted

"At about 6 a. m. Pacific war time, Sept. 9, a small unidentified seaplane was observed coming inland from the sea and a half an hour later a plane was heard at the same point headed toward the sea. Due to poor visibility, the plane was not seen on its westward trip.

"At 6:24 a. m. Mr. Howard Gardner, a Forestry Service observer on Mount Emily, reported seeing an unidentified seaplane come from the west, circle, and return towards the sea. He described the plane as a single-motored biplane with a single float and small floats on the wingtips. The plane appeared to be small and of slow speed. It had no lights, no distinct color and no insignia was visible. It is possible that a plane of this type might have been carried on a submarine.

"About 11 a. m. Pacific war time, Sept. 9 an Army patrol plane reported sighting an unidentified submarine about 30 miles off shore in the same general vicinity. The submarine was bombed by the airplane with unobserved results.

"At about 12:20 p. m., Pacific war time, the same day, a small fire was observed about three miles south of Mount Emily. Investigation by Forestry patrols who extinguished the fire disclosed a small crater about three feet in diameter and slightly more than a foot in depth. The earth appeared to be scorched. An examination of a crater and the area in the vicinity revealed about 40 pounds of fragments and a number of small pellets. The fragments disclosed markings of Japanese ideographs which may have been part of a code indicating the arsenal where the bomb was manufactured. A search of the area has failed to reveal the presence of any other indications of bombs having been dropped."

Other Points Shelled

In anticipation of attacks, the civilian preparations include a block-by-block, community-by-community system of raid warning, shelter, rescue, fire-quenching, and food supply that is elaborate and comprehensive almost beyond description.

Last spring, after a Japanese submarine had shelled a small oil field at Ellwood, Calif., near Santa Barbara, a submarine shelled a beach near Seaside, Ore., and Army antiaircraft batteries at Los Angeles vigorously and protractedly shelled "an unidentified target," the expectation of other visits from Japanese forces became acute.

Insignia on Houses

In Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and the other cities which are "under the guns," every second or third house, it seems, bears in its windows one variety or another of raid-warden insignia. An extraordinary number of men and women have accepted responsibility under attack conditions not only for the safety and welfare of their own families, but of their neighbors as well.

Today official weather experts report that "the fog shows signs of breaking up." This means that a fog cloak such as was used many years ago by the Japanese at Vladivostok won't last much longer on this Coast this year. The meteorological phenomenon which might have shielded Japanese warships or airplanes against interception by our forces, will not occur in full force and at length again, according to weather charts, until next July. There's clear weather ahead, chiefly, and then rain squalls. Neither condition will give an advantage to raiders from across the Pacific.

Forest Attempts Foreseen

In the heavily forested Northwest, where lumber production is an element of the war effort, it has been foreseen that Japanese attempts might be made to start forest fires from the air.

How Uncle Sam's parachute "smoke jumpers" land from planes to fight fires for the U. S. Forest Service: First page of Second Section.

Eastman School of Music Is Hit By Petrillo Student Concert Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 15— The policy established by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, banning non-union student orchestras from the air will eliminate further radiocasting by the Eastman School of Music, Dr. Howard Hanson, Director, declared here today. Many of the 120 members of the Eastman School Symphony Orchestra do not belong to the Musicians' Union and therefore are barred from the air, he added.

Commenting on the Petrillo ban on the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., Dr. Hanson said the situation was "extremely complicated with valid arguments on both sides." He recommended that the union and the broadcasters come to an agreement to permit partial lifting of the Petrillo ban on radiocasting by student musical groups.

"I believe people would like to hear both professional and outstanding student organizations," he held. "Limiting the number of concerts by student organizations would, I believe, protect the union from competition to any great extent."

Dr. Hanson announced simultaneously that the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra and the Rochester Civic Orchestra would be heard over the air in a series of concerts this season beginning in October. These engagements will not violate the Petrillo ban because the 60 members of both organizations, some of them advanced students at the school, are members of the union. The Eastman-Rochester Symphony also records for Victor.

Army and Navy Promotions Listed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Col. Caleb V. Haynes, commander of American bomber forces in China, was nominated Sept. 14 by President Roosevelt for temporary promotion to Brigadier General in the Army air forces.

Colonel Haynes, veteran long-distance flier and holder of several army decorations is from Mount Airy, N. C.

The Chief Executive also nominated Col. John E. Blann, Passaic, N. J., to be chief liaison officer at Army Specialist Corps Headquarters, and Col. John E. Upp, Montgomery County, Md., to be principal administrative officer at Specialist Corps Headquarters.

The President also sent to the Senate several nominations for promotions in the Navy, among which was that of Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpender of Washington, D. C., now holding a command at sea, to be Vice-Admiral.

Demand Wells Up for Probe Of Claim U. S. Planes Inferior

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Repeated claims that certain types of United States warplanes are inferior to foreign models is giving rise to a demand for a thorough, impartial, and official investigation into the accuracy of such charges.

There is evidence that the continual criticism of United States planes has already resulted in a serious lowering of morale at one of the country's largest airplane plants, workers having been heard to ask why they should keep on turning out models which are allegedly poor.

The suggestion has been advanced that a civilian board, similar to the Rubber Commission headed by Bernard M. Baruch, be appointed to study the question of American warplanes and report to the public.

The demand to settle the controversy before it can further affect the morale of workers, pilots, and the public has been heightened by charges in the Senate that American fighter planes are inferior to those of Great Britain and the Axis.

Pursuits Called Inferior

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri; Chairman of the Special Senate Committee Investigating National Defense, declared that American pursuit planes are still "inferior to the best British and German pursuit planes."

Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, who has just returned from a tour of Alaskan defenses, sustained Senator Truman and stated that he had been told by American pilots in Alaska that they were forced to face Japanese planes which are definitely superior to any the Americans had in the area.

Same Charges

Other observers, particularly newspapermen returning from the Asiatic or European fronts, have made similar charges.

The War Department, however, has emphatically denied most of these allegations, although admitting that it is still too early to pass judgment on all American models.

Giving the official War Department position, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy recently declared that "all our planes are not, in each category: the best planes in the world. One day we may reach that desirable position, but no one can today maintain only we have the best. In some respects, however, we do have the best, but whether the line as a whole is going to prove out in combat, only prolonged combat experience will tell.

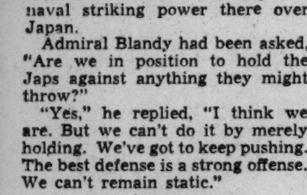
Seven-Months Record

"In the war with Japan, not including planes lost on the ground or by antiaircraft, the total score from Feb. 1, 1942, to Aug. 30, 1942, (the period over which we have accurate reports) is Japanese planes destroyed by the Army in the air—234; American Army planes lost—109. That does not include damaged planes or the AVG record of General Chennault, which alone is: Jap planes destroyed—218, against 84 AVG's lost. These records are due mainly to the performance of P-40's. The figures I have quoted do not include the records of American-made planes fighting in other armies, such as the Russian and British," Secretary McCloy said.

"To show that we are not operating on a descending curve, the figures for the last week in August for all Army planes in all theaters are 41 enemy planes destroyed, 26 probably destroyed, and 6 damaged—for a total of 73 casualties as against 1 American plane destroyed, 3 missing, 3 damaged—for a total of 7 casualties.

"The Zero can climb faster and maneuver better than our planes, but it is frailer, is unarmored or is lightly armored, and does not have leakproof tanks. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The box score tells the story, as does the fact that our pilots, in spite of some very just criticisms of the P-40's, I am told by all who return from the Southwest Pacific, would never think of swapping a P-40, with its armor and gas-tank protection, for the Jap Zero.

"Our high-altitude fighter, and I am speaking particularly of the two-engined P-38 now, will have as great fire power as the Spitfire, will climb and perform as high, and it will for all practicable purposes go wherever the bomber goes, which the Spitfire, having a very limited range and time in the air, cannot do. The P-47, which is now in production, will, we think, also outperform and outfight any fighter that we know about at any altitude."



REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY

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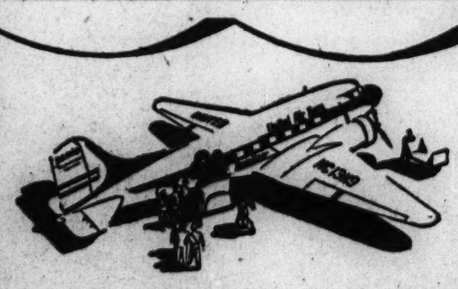

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Ballet Theater Coming Oct. 14—Vermont High Schools Placed on War Footing

'Pillar of Fire' for Novelty On First Bill at Opera House

Ballet Theater, which won Boston audiences in its first visit here last January, will play a four-day engagement at the Opera House, beginning Oct. 14. One matinee performance is scheduled, for Saturday, Oct. 17.

The opening program will include Antony Tudor's "Pillar of Fire" (to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht"), presented with overwhelming success in the company's spring season in New York, the late Michel Fokine's bright comedy ballet, "Bluebeard," which Bostonians cannot fail to remember, and a third ballet to be announced later.

The company has been spending the summer in Mexico, giving performances at the Palacio de Bellas Artes, and preparing for the fall season, to open at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Oct. 6, as part of S. Hurok's season of ballet, which will also include a ten-day engagement by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, beginning Oct. 12. After the Boston engagement, Ballet Theater will return to the Metropolitan for a final series of performances, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 1.

New works in the Ballet Theater repertoire are Fokine's posthumous "Helen of Troy," after Offenbach's operetta, "La Belle Hélène," with scenery and costumes by Marcel Vertes, which had its world premiere in Mexico City on Sept. 8; Leonide Massine's "Aleko," based on the libretto of Rachmaninoff's opera of the same title, which in turn was inspired by a poem of Pushkin's, but using Tchaikovsky's Trio in A minor, orchestrated by Frederick Stock, for the musical score, with scenery and costumes by the Russian painter, Marc Chagall, here making his debut as stage designer in the ballet field; and an all-Mexican ballet by Massine (acting in both instances as guest-choreographer)—"Don Domingo," its story adapted from a comedy of Alarçon's by the Mexican writer, Alfonso Reyes, scenery and costumes by the Mexican muralist, Diego Rivera, and music arranged from piano pieces by the late Mexican composer, Silvestro Revueltas.

Revivals scheduled are Fokine's own restaging of his great ballet, "Petrouchka," a one-act adaptation of "Coppélia" by Simon Semenoff, with décor by Robert Montenegro; and Eugene Loring's "Billy the Kid," with music by Aaron Copland.

As many of these novelties and revivals as are successfully premiered in New York before the Boston visit will probably be vouchsafed Boston audiences. It is not likely, however, that they can all be produced at the Metropolitan between Oct. 6 and 11, so for those that have not received the official okay Boston will undoubtedly have to wait.

The list of leading dancers of Ballet Theater remains substantially that of last season:—Alicia Markova, Irina Baronova, Anton Dolin, Karen Conrad, Nora Kaye, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Yura Lazovsky, George Skibine and Ian Gibson—with the notable addition of Chris Volkoff, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Antal Dorati is the orchestral conductor. **M. L.**

Plays and Players in Prospect

Difficulties of wartime travel have been taken into account by the Playwrights' Company which is bringing Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," to the Wilbur in Boston, and ample time is being allowed to cover possible delays in transportation. The schedule calls for the production to be loaded on Saturday, Sept. 19, and unloaded on Monday, Sept. 21. Tuesday will be given to setting up and lighting. There will be a dress rehearsal on Wednesday, and the premiere will take place on Thursday evening, Sept. 24. The company goes from here to New York, where the play will open at the Royale Theater on Wednesday, Oct. 7.

* * *

A third week has been added to the engagement of the new musical comedy, "Count Me In," but it will be played at the Majestic instead of the Shubert, where the production is now installed. The company moves up the street next Monday, Sept. 21. The box office at the Majestic will open Thursday and in the meantime reservations will be made at the Shubert.

* * *

"Mr. Sycamore," Ketti Frings' comedy, which the Theater Guild will bring to the Colonial Theater, in Boston on Monday, Oct. 12, will be seen at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Oct. 8, 9, and 10. Stuart Erwin, who heads the cast, will be making his debut in a Manhattan stage production. He has appeared in stock on the Pacific Coast before going into the movies.

* * *

Three plays are announced for production during the coming season by the Actor's Co-operative of Boston under the direction of Lilian Arnold. One of them, "Sun at Midnight" by John Gerstad, is a new play about the underground movement in Norway. Another, "Shall Not Perish," by Sarah Fisher Braveman, is a new play which deals with Jewish family life in Dorchester during wartime. The third, "Women to the Fore," by Anatole Glebov, is a Russian play, written in 1928, about the increasing part played by women in Soviet industry and cultural life. The authors of the first two plays are memoers of the Actors Co-operative.

* * *

The Experimental Unit of Tributary Theater of Boston will present Shaw's 'Major Barbara' at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday, Sept. 25.

© Harris & Ewing

J. Edgar Hoover

On the screen at the Old South Newsreel Theater in "The FBI Front."

The Daily Dialer

Morton Gould will conduct his own "spirituals" Suite on tonight's "Music for America." The program also includes his own arrangement of "Homespun Medley" and Gershwin's Strike Up the Band." Songs by Jimmy Shields, tenor, and the Song Spinner's quartet, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, will speak at the fiftieth Anniversary of the Amalgamated Association Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America. Carl Sandburg, poet, will present a special reading on the history of the union; Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, will sing "Song of the Open Road." W. D. Mahon, president of the organization, will speak, Blue-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

"Red" Skelton returns tonight with his regular cast, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Bernard Herrmann conducts the Columbia Concert Orchestra playing the "Il Rè Pastore" Overture by Mozart and Haydn's Symphony No. 95, in C minor, CBS, WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Gyorgy Sandor, pianist, is guest artist on "Recital Period," playing Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee," BLUE-WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

Bay State Button Club Puts Buttons High on Hobby List

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Women—and men, too, as far as that goes—adopt many different pursuits as hobbies. Possibly the one which is currently as popular as any other is button collecting, in spite of the fact that this is a comparatively new hobby for many of its devotees. The Bay State Button Club, believed to be the first of such clubs to be formed, had its first meeting only as far back as July, 1940. However, it opens the coming season next Monday with the largest membership of all.

There will be an evening meeting at the University Club. Last year meetings were held at the Newton Centre Woman's Club, but as that proved a difficult place for many of the members to reach, the in-town locale has been chosen for this season. Programs at all meetings will be selected for their interest for beginners as well as for veteran collectors. Guests are welcomed at each meeting, at a small charge.

Officers this year are: Mrs. W. C. Erwin of West Newton, President; William Keyes of Hingham, Vice-President; and Mrs. A. J. T. Woll of Needham, Treasurer. At the moment the club is without a secretary, because Gordon Bennett, who was elected to the position, has recently moved to Connecticut.

State Federation

The State Federation continues to come into the news with commencement of its various activities. Members will be looking forward to the first Club Institute of the year on October 1 at 10 a. m. in the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston. Henry Parkman, Jr., State director of the Office of Price Administration, will speak to the Institute on rationing. The theme of each institute this year, it is announced, is to be "Our American Way," and at each occasion two forums will be held. This month the subjects of the forums will be (1) the referenda on medical freedom and pari-mutuel betting soon to be voted upon in Massachusetts, and (2) rationing and the consumer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, Regional Consumer Consultant of the OPA, will take part at the second forum with Mr. Parkman; and at the first forum, Mrs. Fred C. Brigham and two members of the Legislative Committee will be featured.

The New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs meets November 18 and 19 at the Hotel Statler, Boston, with Mrs. M. F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vermont, presiding. It was intended to hold the conference in September at New London, Conn., but Boston was later chosen as a more central meeting place, requiring less transportation for the larger number.

"Women in a World at War" is the theme of the conference, of which Mrs. John H. Kimball of Boston is Vice-President, and Mrs. Maybelle H. Brown of Waterville, Maine, is Secretary-Treasurer.

Work for Primaries

Active efforts are currently being put forth by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts to get out the maximum Republican vote in the forthcoming primaries. An information bureau at club headquarters, 46 Beacon street, Boston, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and inquirers may obtain there the answer to any of their questions regarding voting, as well as informative literature put out by the various candidates.

Mrs. Marion L. Higgins heads the bureau, her committee being: Mrs. Robert Cushman, Mrs. Edward Hamlin, Miss Mary I. Bancroft, Mrs. Evangeline Wallis, Mrs. Cordelia B. Bartlett, Mrs. Warren C. Whitman, Mrs. Marshall B. Fanning, Mrs. Walter C. Mentzer, Mrs. Edward H. Willey, and Miss Emilie Everett.

W. C. T. U. Active

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, about which, perhaps, we hear less these days than we once did, is nevertheless continuing to be active and useful to the national war effort. Announced recently was the donation by its New York and Iowa branches of funds to supply three ambulances to the American Red Cross, bringing the national total to five such ambulances. The national W. C. T. U. has also, just this year, sent $1,973 to China and England for the relief of war orphans.

Marblehead Meeting

The Marblehead Garden Club plans to hold a meeting tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Unitarian Parish House on Mugford Street. This is the first meeting this season for the Club, and the Rev. Bradford E. Gale, Pastor of the First Church in Salem, will talk on "Rediscovering the Beauty of Our New England Churches," illustrating his talk with color photographs.

Hostesses of the day are Miss Edith G. Fabens, Mrs. George B. Ferguson, and Mrs. Edward S. Macomber.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Herbert F. French

New President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, whose first Club Institute is scheduled for Oct. 1.

Boston Museum's Fall Art Classes Will Open Oct. 3

The fall term for classes in creative art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will open on Oct. 3. The Saturday classes for young people are open to pupils from eight to 18 years of age. Small children work in water color, pencil and linoleum blocks, while the older students take charcoal drawing, composition, plasteline modeling and figure drawing. The hours are from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.

Miss Blanche K. Brink will give a course in figure drawing and composition for adults on Wednesday from 10 to 12 a. m., beginning on Oct. 7. These are all subscription classes, and application for enrollment should be made to the Division of Education at the Museum.

There will be one more free, illustrated lecture on the Paul Revere exhibition, on Sept. 23, at three o'clock, by Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner. This will take place in the main lecture hall and will be illustrated with lantern slides.

Education Board Orders Streamlined Curriculums

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 15—Vermont high schools have been placed upon a wartime basis to better prepare the graduates of the next few years to cope with the special demands of a nation at war. The order has gone out from the State Department of Education to all high schools to "streamline" their curriculums in order to prepare their young men and women for an increased share in the war effort.

Vermont educators anticipate that the majority of young men who will graduate from high school next June will be in the armed forces by summer or fall of 1943. The State Board points out that to fulfill the requirements of all branches of the service for technical training, a mastery of the fundamentals of mathematics and natural science is of first importance. To prepare juniors and seniors who have not had a broad background in these fields, the high schools have been asked to offer an emergency course in essential mathematics and an emergency course in physics.

The emergency course in mathematics will provide an intensive review course in all branches of the subject, with 40 per cent of the time devoted to arithmetic, 30 per cent to algebra, 20 per cent to geometry and 10 per cent to trigonometry.

A course in aviation, or preflight aeronautics, is a new offering in many Vermont high schools, although five schools, Bellows Falls, Bradford, Canaan, Middlebury, and Vergennes, have been teaching such a course for the past two years.

Urgency in organizing the course in aviation is stressed, the Board said, by the Civil Aeronautics Authority as well as the Army and Navy. Valuable time in future training can be saved, it is said, if this foundation is given in high schools. Topics included in the course are: history of aviation, types and recognition of planes, aerodynamics, airplane engines, meteorology, communications, elementary air navigation, and civil air regulations.

With athletics in many of the high schools curtailed by lack of transportation facilities, programs of intramural sports are being organized in many secondary institutions as a means of further conditioning high-school youth for military service in the armed forces. The Board indicated that before the year is out, most high schools in Vermont would have completely shifted from the regular inter-scholastic sports program to one of intramurals.

Employment Increase

An analysis of unemployment compensation data released by William L. McKee, Chairman and Executive Director of the Vermont Compensation Commission, reveals the widespread effect of the war on covered employment in Vermont.

The average number of covered workers has risen from 52,164 during the first half of 1941 to 55,079 for the same period of this year, an increase of 6 per cent.

Although the largest industrial division, manufacturing, shows an increase of 15 per cent, all other divisions report decreases ranging from .7 per cent in finance, insurance, and real estate to almost 28 per cent in construction, the industry primarily affected by priorities. Similar figures by quarters reflect the result of migration of workers to other states and the entrance of men into the armed forces.

Director McKee said also that the total of all claims filed with his Department decreased from 68,118 during the first seven months of 1941 to 43,454 for the same period of this year, a drop of 36 per cent. He pointed out, however, that benefit payments were greater during July and August this year than they were for the corresponding period of last year, which might forecast heavier unemployment next winter than last. "Shortages of vital raw materials will undoubtedly have a greater adverse effect on employment toward the end of this year," Mr. McKee said, "although selective service and the migration of workers may also take up much of the slack."

Notwithstanding the fact that the work involved in processing employer contribution and payroll reports remain fairly constant from quarter to quarter, the personnel of the Unemployment Commission, exclusive of the Commission itself and the Employment Service, has dropped from a peak of 139 in February, 1938, and 63 at the beginning of 1941, to fewer than 50 employees today.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2, 5, 8. "The Magnificent Ambersons." Dolores Costello, Joseph Cotton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees." Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Kenmore—"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"F. B. I. Front."

"March of Time." "Tex McCrary vs. Pierre Van Paassen and Mr. Stanley High." 30 minutes of news. Continuous.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Paramount—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—Another feature length comedy with James Gleason and William Tracy. "The City of Stalingrad." "Self - Defense." "Pinpatrick Travel." "Mexico." "Information Please." "A Wedding in India," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find you," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"Information Please." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Mexico." "Cruise Sports." Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Black Doll," Nan Grey, Donald Wood. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:45, 6:10, 8:40. "Lady in the Morgue," Preston Foster. 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:15, 9:45.

Tremont—"The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:10. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:40 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:40.

Uptown—"Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:45, 6:35, 10. "10 Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrew Sisters. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BAINTREE—Braintree: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 8. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:31, 9:41.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5:02, 8. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

University: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 1:15, 4:35, 8:35. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:13, 9:13. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. Robert Sterling. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eziston: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

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Strand: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

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WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, 2:00, 7:54. "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:23, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery, "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

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**WA

N. E. Fuel Oil Head Expects More Tank-Car Trains Ordered From Washington

Coal Is Ample, Shippers Hear, But Oil Is Low

Heating oils and gasoline are definitely short and "New England will do a lot of shivering this winter" unless more such fuel can be shipped by rail into this area, the delegates to the New England Shippers' Advisory Board's fall meeting were told today.

Coal, on the other hand, will be available for all, including those who may still convert from oil, speakers declared at the largely attended session at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, in Boston. It was the thirty-fifth regular meeting of the Board.

Featuring the morning session was the discussion of the fuel situation in New England by R. L. Bowditch, Chairman of the New England State Solid Fuel Administration, and J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the New England State Liquid Fuel Administration. The luncheon session was addressed by Col. J. M. Johnson, Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Expects More Tank Car Trains

"We are bringing in less than 50 per cent of the oil we normally require," declared Mr. Richdale, who added that he expects in the near future an order from Washington prohibiting the shipment of tank cars in less than full train movements. "That should definitely increase the quantity, though we have drawn heavily on the tank cars of other lines of industry and some of them must go back to haul a vegetable oil crop, molasses and other commodities as essential to the war efforts as petroleum."

More than 70,000 tank cars are now bringing oil to the East Coast, said Mr. Richdale, who praised the railroads for efficient handling and delivery of petroleum. But he pointed out that more is needed.

Regarding reports of establishment of a dictator for each of the six states and one for New England as a whole, Mr. Richdale declared such procedure to be unnecessary. Rationing boards will be set up in each State for domestic heating oil this winter, the same sort of a setup as we have had this summer on gasoline, he said.

"Any other agencies injected into this picture will only serve to complicate the physical operations and won't do much toward dispelling the confusion that exists in the minds of the customers."

Need More Tank Cars

The two things we need now are more tank cars and a source of supply from which these trainloads can emanate in the Central States, added Mr. Richdale.

"About 18 per cent of the homes," he said, "could be converted to coal at a very small expense, and this many must convert if the other 82 per cent who can't convert are to get 75 per cent of the oil they normally consume."

All rail coal has had a terrific movement into New England, according to Mr. Bowditch. In 1940 there was 4,800,000 tons which mainly came in from the central and western Pennsylvania fields. In 1941, more than 6,800,000 tons or a gain of better than 2,000,000 tons was moved by rail from the central and western Pennsylvania fields. In 1942, with the colliers and barges going at a very much reduced rate and in spite of the new gateways through New York, there will have to be more than 13,000,000 tons come in by rail or nearly three times as much as by rail in 1940, he said.

Rationing coal "will only be put into practice as a last resort, and it is hoped by this office that it will not be necessary," said Mr. Bowditch. An ample supply of anthracite will be available, he said, but "the public must purchase and store coal now or just as rapidly as their dealers can supply them, and take any sizes of anthracite that are available." He again urged consumers to convert from oil to coal now.

Relief Claims Hit Seven Years' Low

Fewer people are out of jobs in Massachusetts now than at any time during the past seven years, as measured by claims for unemployment insurance made on the State.

Claims filed last month marked the lowest point in the history of the Division of Employment Security, Director Robert E. Marshall reports. They totaled 18,115, which ran 22 per cent less than in July.

The biggest drop in applications for insurance benefits was found in Boston, where claims declined 40 per cent in August as compared with July.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston

Boston Rally To Open Huge Scrap Drive

A new drive to bring in 60,000 tons of household and farm scrap by Oct. 18 will be inaugurated with a monster rally Thursday at 8 p. m. in the Hotel Bradford, Boston. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut.-Commander Donnell of the U. S. Navy, Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, and J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will be present. The drive will extend from Oct. 5 to Oct. 18 and elaborate plans have been made to see that every ounce of scrap in Massachusetts is gathered in.

Declared Gurth F. Chambers, Manager of the WPB Conservation Division "This rally is being held to organize and launch the greatest drive this State has ever seen.

"The facts are extremely simple. Either we get in this scrap before snow flies, or our steel mills do not keep open this winter. If our steel mills close down, our soldiers and sailors will not get the ships and guns and planes, and tanks, which they need to win this war."

"It is the foremost civilian duty," said Mr. Chambers, "of every man, woman, and child in Massachusetts to see that during the weeks of Oct. 5 and Oct. 12 every available bit of scrap iron and steel is collected and sent on its way to our war factories."

The need of scrap metal may soon mean fewer mail boxes on the street corners of Boston, say Federal officials who are currently making a survey to determine how many and which of them could be spared without making letter-mailing too difficult. There are about 6,000 of such boxes in the city.

Providence, R. I., yesterday went through the first day of its drive to collect tin cans, with Carlton Mellick, special representative of the tin unit of the War Production Board, on hand to observe how the first day's collection progressed. His conclusion was that while hardly "satisfactory," the day's collection was about normal under the circumstances.

Preparation of the cans was found to be "pretty good," and quality and quantity were expected to improve during the week. Yesterday's collection took place only in the industrial section of the city, and it is considered that the yield naturally will be higher in the residential districts to be covered during the next few days. Mr. Mellick said it had been his experience that it takes one complete canvass of a city to educate completely the public to the details of such a drive.

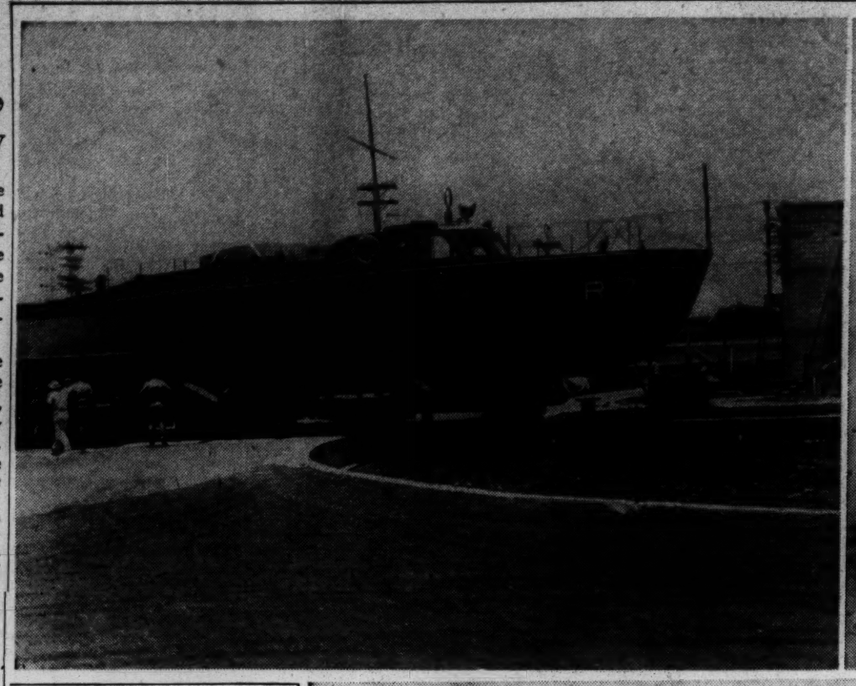
Three trucks covered a section of Providence bounded by Orms Street, Point Street, Knight Street, and the Moshassuck River, and picked up 960 pounds of tin scrap. Two other trucks canvassing part of Pawtucket brought in 790 pounds.

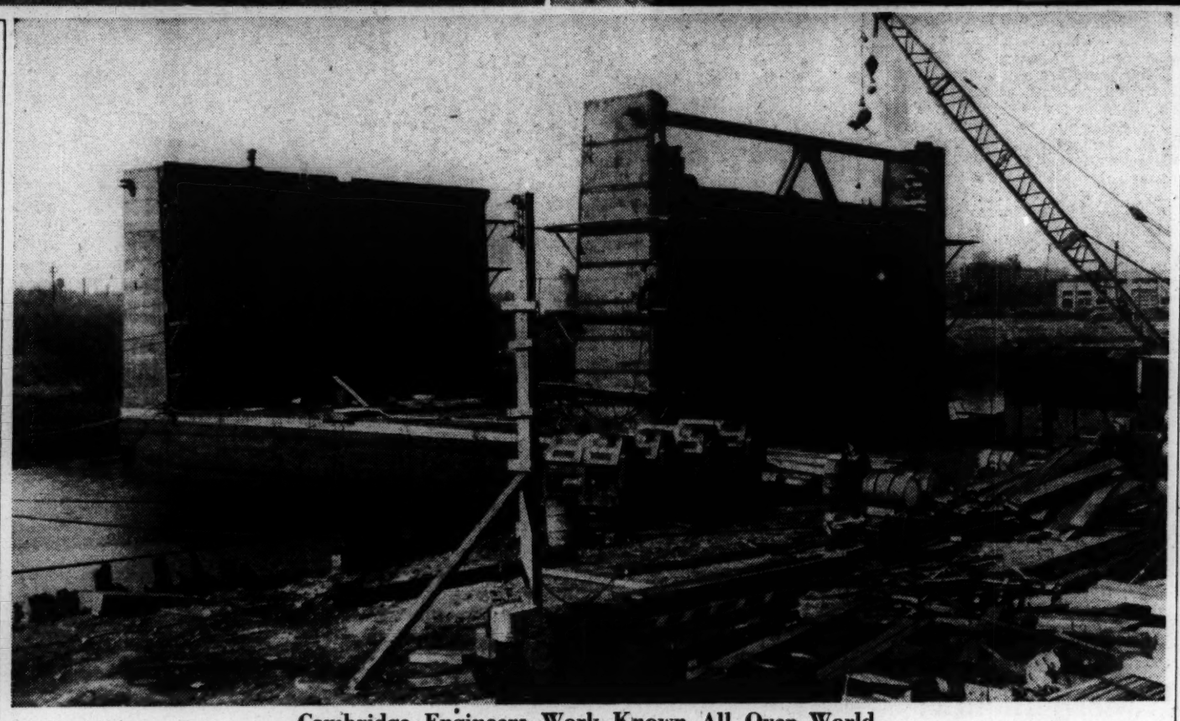
Lawrence Lampher, executive secretary of the Rhode Island Salvage Committee, termed the results "very small and disappointing" and said that the public was apparently still too disinterested or insufficiently educated in the importance of tin salvage. However, officials said that tin can salvage is generally recognized as the most difficult of all salvage operations in the degree of education that must precede it and in the effort it requires on the part of the public. They believe that these first-day results in Providence were not to be considered discouraging.

An initial collection will be made tomorrow and Thursday in Cambridge, a week ahead of second-month collections in Greater Boston. All possible preparation has been made for the Cambridge drive and officials hope that it will meet with unprecedented success.

A campaign to collect every old, unused key from the nation's householders will be conducted between Sept. 17 and Oct. 1 by the paper industry of America.

Flat keys of the Yale and Corbin type, they say, are nearly 80 per cent nickel silver. On Thursday morning attractive cardboard Victory Key-Kans will be placed in classrooms, theaters, post offices, retail stores, factories, offices, and wherever else there may be crowds, to receive donations of keys.





Cambridge Engineers Work Known All Over World

Top, left: South African "crash boat" hauled up at Miami, Fla., on "swing transfer table," a new design of the Crandall Dry Dock Engineers. These "crash boats" pick up plane crash survivors at sea. This drydock device is able to swing small boats in for repair or storage at the rate of one per hour. Top, right: The S. S. Durazzo, which was scuttled by its German crew and salvaged by the Venezuelan Government in a 1,500-ton dry dock at Puerto Cobello, Venezuela. Bottom: Floating dry dock under construction some months ago at Curtis Bay, Md., and now completed. This shows the erection of "wings" after launching of the pontoon.

Name Crandall Beckons War-Battered Ships

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Washington calling." A distinguished-looking white-haired man in Cambridge picked up the telephone.

He was James Lyle Crandall, Vice-President of Crandall Dry Dock Engineers of Cambridge. In less than 15 minutes he had authorization to design a floating dry dock for the Government.

But Washington was buying no pig-in-a-poke.

From Newfoundland to Venezuela, Crandall Dry Docks are familiar refuge to battered corvettes, damaged convoy vessels and torpedo-scarred destroyers, limping back from U-boat encounters.

It was a year ago last April that the Crandall Engineers began receiving urgent calls from the United Nations.

Ottawa was on the line then. The Battle of the Atlantic was in full swing. Leaking, listing ships were struggling into Canadian ports for repair. Dry docking facilities of peacetime proportions were hopelessly inadequate for the wartime emergency.

War Work Began in Canada

Mr. Crandall reached for his hat that April day, dashed for a plane and was in Canada in a few hours. That was the beginning of war work for the Crandall Engineers that ciphered quickly into millions. Meanwhile, they were constructing a second railway dry dock for the Venezuelan Government.

In November the telephone jangled again with a long, persistent ring. It was Washington—the "United States Navy calling." Next, a cable from Jamaica, under the aegis of the British Admiralty. Then, an urgent call to go to Newfoundland.

In his Kendall Square office in Cambridge, where pictures of Crandall Dry Docks, new and old, from Labrador to Peru, from Norway to Greece, meet the eye in every direction, the engineer tipped back his head and counted them up.

Twelve railway docks under way in Canada, with one already finished. Censorship will not permit disclosure of the extent of work for the Navy. A half-a-dozen for private concerns handling war work. One just completed in Venezuela and one sponsored by the British Government in Jamaica.

Wide Range in Cost

Their cost ranges from $40,000 to $1,200,000. In ordinary times, he told us, a 3,000 ton railway dry dock is completed in about nine months. Now, with priorities and delays, it takes practically a year.

He recalled Crandall Railway Dry Docks built in other days, in other lands. He presumed those in Belgium and France were destroyed by the retreating armies and polished off by the Royal Air Force.

He didn't know about the ones in Norway and Greece. They may be servicing Axis ships now. There are Crandall Railway Dry Docks in the Philippines, also.

In Venezuela, Colombia, the Dutch West Indies and Cuba, however, they are still in operation on the side of the United Nations.

There was a picture of the one built for Dr. Wilfred Grenfell at St. Anthony in Northern Newfoundland.

Behind these well-known Crandall Dry Docks lies a less-known success story—one that makes the old-time hero of Horatio Alger fame look like a piker in comparison.

Came Up the Hard Way

James Lyle Crandall, who sports a trim Van Dyke and is as distinguished looking as a State Department diplomat, left school when he was 16. He went to work as a machinist because boys in those days "had to earn their salt." At 24, with no thanks to M. I. T., Harvard, or even a correspondence school, he designed and constructed his first railway dry dock, which is still in operation in the French island of St. Pierre-Miquelon.

"Not being trained in engineering," he admitted, "it took me about ten times as long to get the information and work it out. But I got it, and, fortunately, made few mistakes."

A number of years later, seeking to improve existing floating dry dock construction, he designed the trussed-sectional floating dry dock. The United States Patent Office not only granted his application for a patent, but made it a basic patent. It introduced an entirely new feature in dry dock design.

"It amazed me," he acknowledged. "Basic patents are rare."

During the World War he served as consultant to the U. S. Navy Department, the Shipping Board, and the Government of Canada.

While James Lyle Crandall rose from the ranks via the rough and rugged route, his path was not without earlier footprints. They were those of his father, Horace I. Crandall, the first man to apply engineering principles to railway dry dock construction. In 1854, he constructed his first dry dock in East Boston, and became the originator of the railway dry dock. Previously, such dry docks, then called "marine railways," or "slipways," had been considered merely a matter for shipbuilders.

Likes Dickens and Kingsley

James L. Crandall, who likes "to think great thoughts with Thomas Carlyle, Robert Browning and other great men of literature," has thrived on the motto—"Progress—the result of never being satisfied."

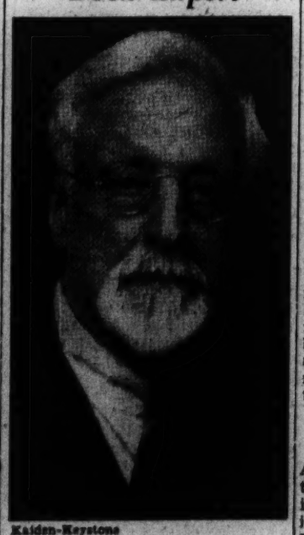
In fiction, he says, he's old-fashioned. His favorites are Charles Dickens, George MacDonald and Charles Kingsley. He professes ignorance of most modern writers, but revels in DeMorgan and Galsworthy.

For fun, the dignified engineer repairs clocks. "After all," he contends, "clocks operate on much the same principle as railway docks."

The Crandalls are descendants from the old New England stock of Elder John Crandall and Robert Cushman. James L. Crandall was born in New Bedford but spent msot of his formative years, from 5 to 23, in Nova Scotia, whence his father moved in 1872. In 1891, he returned to Massachusetts and settled in Malden.

He is Vice-President of the Company now. The President and Chief Engineer is his eldest son, J. Stuart Crandall, educated at the University of Maine and M.I.T., who has been associated with his father since his graduation, except for two years with the Corps of Engineers in France during World War I. Mr. Crandall hopes that the family tradition may be carried on by his grandson, Paul S. Crandall, a recent graduate of M.I.T., and now in the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

Dock Expert



Kaiden-Keystone

James Lyle Crandall

Vice-President of the Crandall Dry Dock Engineers, Inc.

Three Youths Held in Gas Ration Case

Three more youths charged with receiving stolen property and illegal transfer of gasoline ration coupons were arraigned in Federal Court in Boston this morning, bringing to 25 the number of men and youths held by the Government on such charges.

The young men brought before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall today were: William A. Pasaturo, Washington Street, Canton; Stanley D. Phillips, 16 Wadleigh Avenue, Revere; Joseph Medico, Jr., 15 Vicksburg Street, South Boston.

Commissioner Hall was told that Mr. Medico had 30 A books and 30 C books, or equivalent of 3,340 coupons. He was held in $1,000 bail. The other two youths were held in $500 bail. Their cases were continued until Sept. 28.

Investigation by the OPA into the distribution of 750 ration books stolen from the South Boston Ration Board on Aug. 14 by boys, led to the arrests of yesterday's 22 defendants and their arraignment before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers. Bail for the 20 men ranged from $500 to $1,000. Two juveniles were released without bail.

Ten of the defendants are residents of South Boston. Many are shipyard workers, employed at Fore River and Hingham yards. Attorney Brandon charged the defendants with obtaining the books from the boys at low prices and selling them at a profit.

Those held in $1,000 bail were: Martin Gavin, 18 Dorchester Street, Donald J. Guarnacca, 688 Fifth Street, Joseph Mirisola, 589 East Second Street, and Eugene Guarnotta, 590 East Fifth Street, all of South Boston.

Others held in bail of $500 each are: William J. Flanagan, 235 Gold Street, South Boston; William Smollett, 56 Sheppard Avenue, East Braintree; John Coffey, O Street, South Boston; Alexander McEachern, 185 N Street, South Boston; John J. Kane, Prospect Street, South Easton; Philip Natalucci, 44 Neptune Road, East Boston; Thomas Martin, 12 Red Rock Street, Lynn; John P. Vacca, 603 East Fifth Street, South Boston; Antonio Amalfitano, 601 East Fifth Street, South Boston, Serafino Brazzo, 11 Vicksburg Street, South Boston; Joseph Traverse, 111 Plymouth Street, Cambridge; Edward J. Warnington, 330 Beale Street, West Quincy; J. Paul Canty, Jr., 12 Colbert Street, West Roxbury; Joseph L. Boudreau, 21 Ruggles Street, Quincy; Charles O. Meeker, Jr., 60 Hall Avenue, Somerville, and Earl M. Marsters, 863 Sea Street, Quincy.

D. A. R. Conference

Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their 43d annual State Conference in Barre Sept. 16 and 17. The opening session will be held in the Hedding Methodist Church and the speaker will be Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society.

Women's Wage In Candy Trade Upped by Third

The minimum wage for women candy makers in Massachusetts was hoisted today 33⅓ per cent. By State order the basic pay in the industry went from 30 to 40 cents an hour for experienced workers. For a full week of 48 hours, an increase of $4.80 was made effective.

These rates are set by a new minimum wage order designed for the protection of women and minors, which today became operative.

The previous weekly minimum for 48 hours stood at $14.40. Now at 40 cents an hour it will be $19.20.

Inexperienced workers also get advances as big or bigger. This is the first time the minimum wage for women and minors in the candy occupation has been boosted since the first mandatory order for candy went into effect Oct. 1, 1937.

There are 5,800 women and minors in the industry, it is estimated by the Minimum Wage Division in the Department of Labor and Industries.

The raises were made on recommendation of a wage board which studied the industry as of the present date. Objections were made by the employers on the Board to putting up the minimum to 40 cents. They preferred 38. They held that a jump from 30 to 40 cents was far more than the increase in the cost of living and criticized the proposal as excessive.

However, they were overruled by the State Minimum Wage Commission headed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole. After a public hearing the Commission accepted the advice of the wage board it had set up.

Massachusetts is one of the principal candy manufacturing states. It is reported to rank fourth, following Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York.

For inexperienced workers, today's order requires that not less than 35 cents be paid women and minors of less than six months' experience, except candy dippers, stringers and miniature packers.

For the group of candy dippers, stringers and miniature packers, a full year's experience is needed before they get 40 cents. For their first 12 months in the occupation, they receive 35 cents.

Previously no such distinction was made. Learners of under six months got $9.60 a week or 20 cents an hour, and from six to 12 months $12 a week or 25 cents an hour.

East Expects New Rules On Fuel Delivery

The East will probably receive new rules for fuel oil deliveries today, as the order prohibiting deliveries for heating and cooling equipment expires. What form the new order will take was not announced. Should it not be issued, deliveries of fuel oil in this region will be unrestricted.

The expiring order prohibited delivery of fuel oil between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 for operation of heating and cooling equipment in 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, certain counties excepted. It also provided that authorized deliveries for use in hot-water heaters must be made in one trip to a person, and that deliveries must not exceed 50 per cent of what was used during the same period in 1941.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts yesterday urged that New England's fuel-oil quota, tentatively issued recently, be lowered on the basis that existing transportation facilities could not possibly bring that much fuel oil to the area.

The Governor, in a telephone conversation with War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson, confessed himself "disturbed over the situation." Mr. Nelson, he said, agreed "that it would be better to ration at a lower quota in the beginning and increase the quota if the supply increases, instead of starting out with a higher quota and then having to cut it down." Mr. Nelson promised to look into the matter, he added.

Governor Saltonstall will meet Sept. 18 with representatives of the New England Council and the Associated Industries, to discuss what he termed "one of the biggest problems in New England today"—the conversion of heating units from oil to coal.

Meanwhile, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, in Washington described the prospects of more gasoline for traveling salesmen as "not too optimistic." Mr. Woodrum's unofficial committee of nine Senators and Representatives from the rationed eastern states, discussed with Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and others the case for traveling salemen, and hoped to have a statement of definite policy from the Office of Price Administration within a week or 10 days.

Current dividend checks to Standard Oil stockholders have been mailed with an enclosure announcing that all Standard tank trucks, river barges, lake tankers, and product and crude oil pipelines are being operated at capacity 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to help the East and at the same time to continue serving the Midwest.

The announcement further said that Standard had released approximately 5,350 tank cars to the eastern run, reducing to less than 35 per cent of last year's figure the number of cars used for the Middle West.

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Germans Claim Stalingrad Rail Station

Continued from Page 1

at the German defensive lines on the Moscow Front to the north, and reported the annihilation of about 4,000 Germans and the capture of a fortified town in a three-day fight.

New Advances Costly to Nazis

Russian planes and Russian tanks still played their part in the fight to save Stalingrad—badly outnumbered though they were. And the Russians reported that although their lines sagged again and again under terrific onslaught, the German gains now were being held to a costly 300 to 400 yards for a whole day's fighting.

Whole blocks of the city of Stalingrad smouldered in bomb-strewn ruins. But the smoke of war factories rose with the smoke of devastation as workers toiled within sound of firing from the battleline to keep the troops supplied.

Meanwhile, German bombers struck heavily at Volga River crossings at the rear of Stalingrad's defenders, seeking to cut them off from reinforcement and supplies.

Field dispatches said the front-line terrain evidently had been plotted in squares for the Stukas, with the pilots assigned to exterminate every living thing within them to clear the way for tanks and motorized infantry.

The mid-day communiqué told of the repulse of attacks both west and southwest of the industrial center and the details of scattered engagements indicated more than 2,000 Germans were killed in that critical area Sept. 14.

Russians Gain On Central Front

Russians reported gains on the Central Front, presumably in the Rzhev-Vyazma salient west of Moscow, however.

A dispatch to the Army newspaper Red Star said the Axis now was using twice as many troops and tanks against Stalingrad as in earlier assaults and had increased the number of planes in the action.

Nevertheless, the defenders were said to be passing at times to counterattacks.

Soviet counterattacks against German forces menacing the Grozny oil fields and a trans-Caucasian highway through operations in the Terek River Valley near Mozdok were reported to have faltered and finally collapsed under the hammering of German tanks newly transferred to the south bank of the stream.

"After stubborn fighting," the midnight communiqué said, "our troops retreated to new lines."

Hungarians thrown against Russian positions in the upper Don region south of Voronezh were declared to have suffered heavy casualties in five vain attacks.

Madagascar:

British Nearer Island's Capital

The situation in Madagascar is one of "extreme gravity," Armand Annett, Governor General of the island, advised the Vichy Government as British Columns drove closer to Tananarive, the Capital.

M. Annett said a South African motorized column pushing southeast from Majunga, its landing place, had captured the small village of Antsiafabositra after occupying Maevatanana, 150 miles by road from Tananarive.

The Governor General said that French resistance was continuing and that the British now were in difficult mountain terrain.

There was no report on activities of British forces moving inland from Morondava, 350 miles by air South of Majunga, and from Ambanja, in Northern Madagascar.

Britain Sets Record In U-Boat Sinkings

By The Associated Press

London, Sept. 15

Admiral Sir Max Horton, Chief of Britain's Submarine Service, says that British submarines have sunk 300 enemy supply ships and sunk or damaged 87 German and Italian warships since the start of the war.

Speaking at the launching of a new British submarine, Admiral Horton said more German submarines had been destroyed by British undersea craft so far than in all of the World War.

Reich Raided:

Wilhelmshaven Target for Night

British bombers attacking Germany for the second successive night and the ninth night this month raided Wilhelmshaven, it was announced.

Two of the planes are missing, the British said. The total number of raiders was not given. They were referred to only as "a strong force."

Wilhelmshaven, 50 miles airline northwest of Bremen, the main target the night before, is the chief German naval station on the North Sea.

Tobruk:

British Ships Rout Axis Bombers

Large formations of Axis bombers attempted to intercept British warships returning from the Commando-type raid on Tobruk but long-range Royal Air Force fighters "obliged them to jettison their bombs and inflicted casualties," a communiqué said.

London's report of the raid said that a sea-borne British Army detachment, supported by light naval units and heavy RAF squadrons, struck a damaging blow on the night of Sept. 13 at Tobruk, General Field Marshal Irwin Rommel's key supply base.

While this raid was executed against the rubble-littered Libyan port 75 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, another light naval force "successfully bombarded enemy lines of communication in the El Daba area," about 20 miles behind the Axis front across the Egyptian desert, the Admiralty said.

British losses were conceded in the withdrawal from Tobruk, but the action against El Daba was declared to have been concluded without damage or casualties.

"Our force landed in the face of strong opposition and inflicted casualties and damage on the enemy before retiring," the Admiralty said. "The withdrawal was not carried out without losses, which, in view of the strength of the defenses, were to be expected."

No Comment On Rome Claims

The Admiralty made no comment upon Italian communiqués claiming that three British destroyers, a cruiser and several patrol boats were sunk during and after the operation and four other ships damaged.

In the second-day Italian communiqué, Italian troops were given most of the credit for the Axis defense of the port. After reporting that the San Marco Marine battalion had particularly distinguished itself, the Italians acknowledged that it was "later supported by German troops in the fighting."

"Within five hours time we Italians were masters of the situation," the communiqué boasted.

The Italians said that 576 British prisoners were taken, including 34 officers, and that a large amount of British equipment was captured.

British sources declined to comment on Italian reports that parachutists were used by the British in the raid.

New Guinea:

Mountain Action Believed Imminent

There were signs of possibly imminent action in the Owen Stanley Mountains where the Japanese driving for Port Moresby have been stalled for five days, but the day's communiqué said the general situation remained unchanged.

The communiqué noted that patrol activity was increasing in the mountains, where the invaders have advanced to within 40 miles of Port Moresby, the principal United Nations base in New Guinea.

United Nations air units, on the alert for a resumption of the Japanese drive, skimmed over the enemy positions, raking them with machine-gun fire and bombs.

United Nations aerial assaults on Japanese New Guinea bases at Lae, Salamaua and Buna were halted temporarily, but medium bombers attacked two small enemy cargo ships with bombs and machine guns at Saumlaki in the Tanimbar Islands, north of Darwin, Australia.

From the Pacific Fleet Headquarters in Pearl Harbor came the announcement that 450 Japanese were taken prisoner during the United States Marine landings on the Guadalcanal and Tulagi areas of the Solomon Islands. The prisoners have been removed from the islands.

Most of the prisoners were members of the Japanese naval landing force which was defending the Japanese bases on the islands or labor troops engaged in building the airfield on Guadalcanal, the announcement said.

"The outstanding feature in the capture of these prisoners is that each one expected to be killed," the fleet announcement said. "Humane treatment, including the furnishing of medical attention and clothing, was so surprising to the captives that many expressed a desire never to return to Japan."

Western Atlantic:

Six More Sinkings Announced by Allies

The announced sinkings of four United Nations merchant ships and a Canadian escort vessel off Canada and of a Panamanian merchant vessel off South America brought to 469 the Associated Press total of United Nations and neutral vessels announced as sunk in the Western Atlantic since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

The Canadian Navy announced the sinking of the five ships by a German U-boat on a convoy; the United States Navy said the Panamanian ship went down in the Atlantic late last month.

The German Radio broadcast a special communiqué claiming U-boats sank 19 ships totaling 122,000 tons, two destroyers and one corvette out of a United States convoy in the North Atlantic. It was not known if the communiqué referred to the sinkings reported by the Canadians.

The Germans said the battle raged from Sept. 9 until Sept. 14 when "only scattered remnants of the convoy were able to continue the journey," presumably from England.

The Berlin Radio quoted the newspaper Völkischer Beobachter as saying that 37 United Nations merchantmen totaling 243,500 tons and three Allied warships had been sunk by German submarines during a running fight with a westbound Atlantic convoy.

The newspaper was believed to have taken a German communiqué on Sept. 13 which claimed 18 merchantmen and an apparent recapitulation of 19 on Sept. 14—then added them together to make 37 cargo ships.

United Nations sources had no immediate comment on either claim.

China:

Wuyi Recaptured By Chinese Units

Chinese forces recaptured Wuyi, about 20 miles southeast of Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, a Chinese Army spokesman said.

The Chinese had forced the Japanese out of the city on Aug. 31 in their sweep north from Southern Chekiang Province, but lost it the next day, the spokesman said. Wuyi is about 30 miles north of Lishui, an important air base recently wrested from the Japanese.

At Lanchi, about 35 miles northwest of Wuyi, the Chinese spokesman said, large fires were raging and it was unlikely that the Japanese there could hold out much longer against the strong Chinese pressure. He estimated that about 4,000 Japanese troops were holding the city.

They May Get to See the Pyramids

Associated Press Radiophoto

U. S. Reinforcements Arrive in Egypt

Many an American boy who thought a few years ago that the nearest he would ever come to seeing the great monument to Cheops, and the other ancient Egyptian monarchs, would be in the movies now finds himself almost in the shadow of those great works. Here are some of them in the uniforms and new helmet of the American infantry as part of considerable United States and British reinforcements in the great battle of Egypt. Just where in Egypt they were is a military secret, but the photo was radioed from Cairo and Cairo is almost at the feet of the pyramids. So there you are.

U. S. Manpower Is Called Key to Victory for Allies

Continued from Page 1

United States must change its opinion that "we have an abundance of labor" in this country.

He indicated that he expects a tough job in reeducating 25,000 local draft boards over the country to the necessity of drafting men with dependents.

He went on to point out that "no other nation has had the hardihood of the United States in attempting to attack the problem of dependency. England," he said, "just gives families an allowance and forgets about them except in cases of unusual hardship."

Explaining present lack of uniformity in local policy on drafting married men, General Hershey revealed that Illinois had deferred all married men despite directives from Washington, while Ohio, in taking those whose absence would not mean demoralization of a family, is trying to conform more exactly to the law.

General Hershey also predicted a tightening up in exemptions of men holding jobs in war industries. "In the past we've been spending a good deal more time scrutinizing the needs of factories than the armed forces," he declared, indicating a change in emphasis. In revealing that approximately 1,000,000 men have been deferred to date for key industrial jobs, he indicated that the help of WPB might be sought in singling out factories where men are indispensable. He told the Committee that local draft boards have found within industry considerable indecision as to which war factory workers are really indispensable, but said he expected the new labor-management committees to help improve the situation.

New draft policy, General Hershey indicated, will require reclassification of men who leave one skilled war job to take up another. Telegrams were dispatched from Selective Service headquarters last week to the 12 Western States covered by the War Manpower Commission's metals and lumber industry directive, warning workers that they would be reclassified as draft eligibles if they left their jobs without the required "certificates of separation."

General Hershey reiterated his opposition to voluntary enlistments for military services, saying that although his protests had not brought results, he still felt it impossible to watch "so many spigots" at one time.

N. Y. Mayor Wants Boys To Tell If Fathers Bet

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia wants the boys of New York to tell him any time they catch their fathers betting on the horses.

In his weekly broadcast yesterday the Mayor talked about a little fellow named George whose father was being "taken" by the bookmakers.

"George," said the Mayor, "wrote to me about a store where gambling is going on, where bets are taken on horses and how his father goes there to bet and then comes home without his weekly pay and how that makes the family unhappy.

"George," continued the Mayor, "I'm going to put a policeman in that store. You just keep me informed, and other little boys who see the family happiness destroyed because some thieving tinhorn is robbing his daddy of money on horse races or gambling, also please let me know. I won't tell anybody.

"You know, George, the man who takes these bets, he's nothing but a common thief. He never loses. In all likelihood, he is working for some big-shot gambler, and we'll get after him, too. You can write me again and be sure and give me your address this time."

Henderson Places Inflation In Same Class as Enemy

Continued from Page 1

"from the middle of May to the middle of August uncontrolled food items advanced 9.8 per cent in contrast to controlled foods which dropped .3 per cent; the increase in uncontrolled foods, which ran at a rate of 40 per cent per year, was responsible for practically all of the increase in the cost of living during that period, and we should remember that the uncontrolled items represent 40 per cent of the entire food budget of an average American family.

"As specific instances of what I mean, take the rise in butter prices of 8 per cent during the one month, July 15 to Aug. 15. During the same month egg prices advanced 12 per cent; roasting chicken 5½ per cent and, it should be noted, that these increases were much larger than the usual seasonal advances. Since Aug. 15, the daily market reports show that the uncontrolled food prices have continued the upward swing."

Effect on Morale

Mr. Henderson argued that cost of living increases have an effect on morale, make people think about getting higher wages or higher prices, and thus "the evil is compounded."

Brown-Wagner Version

The Administration is centering its support upon the Brown-Wagner version of the anti-inflation program because, to its temporary dismay, at least, Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, introduced a companion measure in the lower chamber which is hardly on speaking terms with the Senate bill.

Mr. Steagall, revealing himself more of an ally of the above-parity farm bloc than of the Administration anti-inflation policy, offered a measure which its opponents believe would contribute to inflation instead of curbing it.

The bill, which Mr. Steagall said he hoped to have passed by the House next week, would:

Require the Government through a system of loans to put a 100 per cent parity price floor under all six basic commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts—and under any non-basic commodities whose production the Government wants increased.

Alter the formula by which parity prices are computed so as to create a further rise in the permissible ceilings on farm prices.

Responsibility

Place upon President Roosevelt exclusive responsibility for any alteration in farm price ceilings from those prescribed in the price control act.

Mr. Steagall said the farm price "floor" provision would "probably bring farm prices up to parity," but that he had no data as to its effect on living costs or as to its cost to the Treasury.

He intimated that the farm bloc is prepared for an eventual compromise on the "floor" provision. It was reported yesterday that a "floor" at 90 per cent of parity was their objective. Existing law provides a system of crop loans designed to put an 85 per cent of parity "floor" under the six basic crops.

The measure is so worded as to make its 100 per cent "floor" automatically applicable to all those basic crops and to any non-basic farm products for which the Secretary of Agriculture "finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production."

The Steagall bill proposes to add the costs of farm labor to the formula for computing farm price parity, apparently without controlling farm wage rates. The farm bloc has been fighting for this proposal for years, but there was no indication whether the Roosevelt Administration would accept it to sweeten for this group the bitter pill of control of farm prices.

Representative Steagall agreed that by this provision the prices of many farm commodities "must necessarily" rise above their present levels, but he said he had no data as to the probable point to which specific crop prices might rise.

War and Navy Departments Refuse To Deliver New York Ballots Abroad

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments refused to deliver "war ballots" to New York voters overseas, declaring the job "would manifestly interfere with the war effort."

The ballots were for the State's general election Nov. 3.

The War Ballot Commission announced receipt of similar letters from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and the Navy Department rejecting a Commission proposal that military authorities transport and distribute approximately 150,000 special ballots abroad.

"While entirely sympathetic to the principle of soldiers voting at any election in which they are eligible," Mr. Stimson wrote, "the War Department cannot take measures, which in its opinion would interfere with the primary functions of the military service.

"It is a matter of public information," he continued, "that the transportation facilities are sorely pressed to carry weapons, munitions, food, medicine and other essential war materials. . . .

". . . If every State would follow New York's plan, there would be sacrifice of space in our ships that would manifestly hinder the war effort."

The Navy Department letter asserted "problems presented by this proposal are formidable, and probably likely to interfere with our first responsibility."

The Ballot Commission's program was authorized by a soldier-vote measure, passed by the 1942 State Legislature, moving pre-election machinery ahead five weeks to allow for absentee voting by those in the armed forces, at home and abroad.

Douds NLRB Regional Director at New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The appointment of Charles T. Douds as its regional director at New York was announced by the National Labor Relations Board Sept. 12. The New York office has jurisdiction over Lower New York State, Northern New Jersey and part of Connecticut, an industrial area producing 15 per cent of all NLRB cases. The new director succeeds Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, resigned, and will take office this week. The appointee was head of the NLRB Pittsburgh office for five years. A year ago Mr. Douds was brought to Washington as Assistant Director of the Field Division with policy and administrative supervision over seven of the larger offices—those at Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

Willkie Promises Mideast All-Out U. S. War Effort

Continued from Page 1

self readily with complete candor.

Mr. Willkie listened intently, occasionally interrupting with a well-aimed question or request for further enlightment on some particular point.

As soon as each spokesman had finished stating his case he was cordially thanked and given assurance that Mr. Willkie was interested in learning the full truth in order that America might assist in finding an equitable solution.

Series of Conferences

No sooner had the door closed discreetly behind one leader than another door swung noiselessly open to admit the next lecturer in this impromptu seminar.

A separate entrance and exit were tactfully used in order to avoid embarrassing encounters as Arabs and Jews alternated.

The new arrival would be seated in an upholstered arm chair vacated a few seconds previously by his keenest opponent and would be poured tea from the same pot.

In such amicable fashion Mr. Willkie successively discussed Palestine's problems with Moshi Shertok Urbane, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, powerful official Zionist organization, with moderate Arab Ruhi Abdulhad, member of the Palestine Secretariat, highest Government office held by any Arab, with Dr. Ariah Altman, President of extremist Zionist revisionists, and with Owni Abdul Hadi Fiery, oft-exiled leader of extreme Arab nationalists.

Calls Upon Miss Szold

Just before these conversations Mr. Willkie went around to call on Miss Henrietta Szold, American-born foremost woman Zionist, founder of the Hadassah Youth organization, and whose efforts have provided new homes and hope to many thousand destitute young Jews in Palestinian agricultural communities.

Seated at a desk in her small room whose sole decorations were books, the followers of the gentle elderly lady with a Spinozalike face assured Mr. Willkie that Jews and Arabs would find a way to cooperation and harmony.

They belong to the same Semitic race and it was for the Jews with their ancient traditions of freedom, tolerance, and enlightenment to assume the initiative.

This contrasted strangely with the bitter animosity of other speakers who seemed to agree on one point only: That as soon as the World War II ended, the war in Palestine would begin.

In Jerusalem Mr. Willkie also found time to visit the Holy Sepulchre and for a long talk with the Palestine High Commissioner whose guest he was while in the city.

An interesting sidelight on the Willkie visit to Palestine is provided by the fact that following publication in the local press of his views on the Western Desert situation several families of Cairo evacuees made plans for an immediate return home.

Mr. Willkie spent Thursday before he arrived at Palestine in Beirut where besides attending several official receptions and a dinner in his honor he was closeted with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the President of the Lebanon Republic, the Prime Minister of Syria and the senior British officer, General Spears.

General de Gaulle gave Mr. Willkie the impression of an idealist. Thus in course of a discussion when Mr. Willkie suggested that General de Gaulle should alter his policy in some particular issue he answered dramatically: "On matters of moral principle I, like Jeanne D'Arc, can make no compromise."

General de Gaulle received Mr. Willkie seated at a library desk at one end of the vast room. The Fighting French General, wore a white uniform, his hair neatly slicked down. Two portraits of Napoleon were behind him and Napoleon's bust was on his desk.

It was in Beirut that Mr. Willkie insisted on asking what the local population there intended to do toward helping in the war effort.

He told local newspapermen: "If you want to see the United Nations win then don't just sit in the bleachers and throw pop bottles," and added with a hint toward postwar settlements: "Those who give the most get the most."

Mr. Willkie left Palestine for Baghdad at 8:30 Saturday morning in his own plane—a converted B24D bomber belonging to the Ferry Command which he had left in Palestine on his way to Turkey, proceeding to Ankara in a Pan American commercial DC3, as the Turks would not permit a United States Army plane to land there. The air journey from the Dead Sea to the Iraq Capital is above 700 miles of desert studded with relics of Biblical antiquity.

From the air the ravaged and neglected condition of the Tigris and Euphrates valley, once the world's richest agricultural region, cradle and graveyard of ancient empires, is most noticeable.

Relics of Ancient Fields

Outlines of irrigation ditches now dry and sand-choked are clearly discernible, as well as the boundaries of ancient fields now barren as the surrounding desert.

Barely 4,500,000 persons now live in a region which once supported a flourishing population of 35,000,000.

The maledictions of the old Hebrew prophets pronounced against Babylon seem to brook over this sun-baked desolation, although final ruin didn't come until the thirteenth century, when Mongol hordes sacked Baghdad, massacred the inhabitants, and destroyed the irrigation system. But rich alluvial soil is still there, and the new Iraqi nation hopes some day to restore its ancient heritage as a world garden spot.

Royal Guard of Honor

The plane bearing members of the Willkie party landed at the Baghdad city airport at noon Saturday. As the giant B24 rolled to a standstill before the ranks of the Royal Guard of Honor gorgeously uniformed in blue, red-striped trousers, white tunics, white helmets with a silver spike, a military band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

After a brief introduction by Premier Gen. Nuri As-Said, with the British Ambassador, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, and other local notables on hand to welcome him, Mr. Willkie was whisked away to the Royal Palace and a residence reserved for distinguished guests through streets spruced up for the occasion, the inhabitants being forewarned to remove litter or battered awnings. En route Mr. Willkie paused briefly to lay wreaths on the tombs of Iraq's first King, Feisal, and the second, Ghazi.

That afternoon the American leader had a long conference with the Premier and dined Saturday evening with a small Government group. He spent Sunday morning touring the city and lunched with the British Ambasador. This evening he is dining at the Royal Palace as the guest of Regent Emir Abdul Illah. Tomorrow the party leaves for Teheran.

Better Finland Food Supply Brightens Outlook for Winter

Wide World-Associated Press

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 14—Finland is facing the immediate future with considerably brighter hopes than last winter, due to an improved food supply situation.

Minister of Supply Henrik Ramsay has announced there will be sufficient food rations to last through the winter and that Finland's worst difficulty remains a shortage of manpower.

In addition to those in the armed services and women's auxiliaries, all able-bodied persons between the ages of 15 and 65 are liable for work service. If the national welfare dictates, workers can be shifted from nonessential to essential jobs.

Before passage of the Compulsory Labor Service Act, it was estimated that 500,000 Finns already were contributing their efforts in a nationally organized "talkoo," or voluntary work campaign based on the ancient folk custom of community co-operation.

School children have been distributed throughout the countryside for the summer to help ease the shortage of farmhands.

In an effort to revive the country's chief export industry, women and boys have taken over the timber cutting and floating jobs left vacant by lumber-jacks now fighting in the Army.

In their spare time, city workers drive into the country to help plant and reap crops and cut firewood for the winter.

Indian summer, which brought sunshine and warmth in the wake of the dismal, rainy, early summer, radically changed harvest prospects for the better. A bumper potato crop is predicted, but the capricious northern climate makes any reliable grain estimate impossible until the harvest.

While the present outlook is encouraging, the Finns are prepared for negative surprises. Food imports from Germany and Scandinavia, however, have secured the supply through the winter. The dairy output promises to exceed that of last winter since the hay crop is estimated at about 25 per cent above last season and the fodder situation otherwise is improved.

Authorities report that butter stores are now the biggest Finland has ever had.

With President Ryti holding greater authority to regulate the private lives of citizens than any previous Finn executive, a campaign against inflation is under way on the economic front. Despite Government price and wage control, both prices and wages continue to rise. Since the outbreak of the European war, the cost of living index has risen 65 per cent. Wholesale prices have risen over 100 per cent.

Foreign trade, particularly exports, have suffered heavily. The wartime export volume is only about 30 per cent of the 1939 total although the trend lately has improved.

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Tokyo Tries to Use Japanese-Americans

By Frederick B. Opper

Former Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned to the United States on the repatriation liner Gripsholm.

The Japanese war machine has made every effort to make the best possible use of American-born and American-educated Japanese in the Far East. In some cases these citizens of two worlds do not submit, or if they do, their co-operation is half-hearted and unwilling. But in other cases their aid to Japan is enthusiastic.

There's the case of Kazumaro Uno. He was born in Los Angeles about 25 years ago and went to school in Salt Lake City. He talks American slang, follows the baseball results and wonders about his family back in the United States. He is now chief English language propagandist for the Japanese Army in Shanghai and is busy doing his best to bring about the defeat of the United States.

Uno is not representative of most of the nisei (American-born Japanese) who are in Shanghai at this writing in that he engages in the Japanese war effort with complete enthusiasm whereas the majority are anxious only to make themselves inconspicuous and are hoping for a speedy termination of the conflict. But he is representative of the way the Japanese war machine has utilized American-born Japanese and Japanese who have studied abroad, particularly in the United States, in innumerable tasks of an anti-American character.

Mutual Trust Lacking

Most of the nisei abroad are not a particularly dangerous matter for the United States. They are not trusted overly much by their Japanese employers and they don't trust those employers more than is necessary. If they had been in the United States when the war started they would have been pro-American. They are really people without a country who are pro-Japanese because that is now the easiest way to keep out of trouble.

The pure Japanese who has studied or visited or worked abroad, though, is a different matter. Every foreigner I have talked to between Shanghai and Rio de Janeiro who has been in a Japanese jail is convinced from the questions asked him and the information let slip by his interrogators that those people were in the United States as spies. They were there to study America and Americans so as later to use that knowledge for the benefit of the Japanese Government.

Japanese newspapermen in America were firstly reporters to their Government and secondly reporters to their papers and readers. Japanese businessmen took orders from their Government and not from their immediate employers. They sent reports to the Japanese consular and diplomatic staffs. They were an information "fifth column."

One result has been that the Japanese are unable to believe that Americans in the Orient are not similarly engaged. It seems fantastic to them that an American can be in China or Japan engaged in legitimate business without ulterior connections. Because their own people abroad are, at least, semi-Government agents they treat foreigners who fall into their hands in the way they would expect their own people to be treated.

Wrongly Blamed for Spying

"We know all newspapermen are spies," a gendarme said to a foreign correspondent of a British newspaper; "why don't you admit you made reports to the British military intelligence?"

"Why should I act like a 10-cent spy in a movie?" he was answered; "I don't work for the Government. I work for a newspaper that is as powerful as the Government because it can help to change government policy or even change governments."

"Ah," said the questioner, "then you admit that on the basis of your reports the British Government adopted an anti-Japanese policy."

An American who was held for six months in Tokyo in solitary confinement and was then sentenced to 18 months on an espionage charge spoke for the dozens of his fellow countrymen who underwent similar treatment.

"I only wish I had done some spying for the Government," he said. "I got blamed for it anyhow and I might as well have gotten my money's worth. Next time I'll know better."

Activities of Uno

Uno was before the war the chief adviser on propaganda in English to the head of the Army Press Section in Shanghai, Lieut.-Col. Akiyama. He has the same post with Akiyama's successor, Lieut. Col. Yokoyama. In addition he acts as censor of the Evening Post and publishes a weekly magazine, Asiana, which is scurrilously anti-American. He is likewise engaged in a number of other activities such as putting out a special publication describing the Japanese occupation of Shanghai in the most laudatory manner possible with sneering reference to some of his erstwhile American friends.

After the fall of Bataan, Uno went to the Philippines and accompanied the first group of Japanese newspapermen who visited Corregidor. The resulting series of articles he wrote was featured by his detailing conversations he had with American prisoners in which he lectured them on the war, blaming President Roosevelt for its start and giving them a thorough dose of Japanese propaganda.

Uno, like many another erstwhile American, however, does his best to cover his tracks by doing small favors wherever possible for Americans and playing the part of the unfortunate individual with two loyalties.

There Are Exceptions

Actually, there are many nisei in Shanghai who do have two loyalties. I know of several who have families in the United States and who are heartbroken over the war. Where possible they have been as helpful as possible to their American friends and have tried in many small ways to lighten the burden imposed by the Japanese occupation on Americans. Even they, however, are being used by the Japanese to help the Japanese war effort. Knowing America and Americans they have been used as interpreters and propagandists, not only in Shanghai but elsewhere in Japan and Japanese-occupied areas.

The head of the English Department in Shanghai of the official Domei news agency is an American-born Japanese, educated in the United States and with a family still there. His brother, the last he heard of him, was training to be a U. S. Army aviator. Yet he is forced to issue bombastic Japanese claims and assertions and to give as much publicity as possible to the Japanese point of view. He has now been sent to Tokyo to do the same work.

Even more useful are those Japanese who have studied and resided in the United States in years past. Unlike the nisei who are considerably doubtful of the war's outcome and who fail to enter into the Japanese war effort with the most complete enthusiasm this group by and large is wholeheartedly convinced of the righteousness of Japan's cause and has small sympathy for those Americans it deals with who think otherwise.

Two Years Ago: Futile Air Attack on Britain

British Information Services

When Germans Made Their Heaviest Assault on the RAF

Map portraying the German all-out air attack on Sept. 15, 1940, believed to have been the prelude to an attempted invasion of Britain. It failed, stalling the invasion attempt. Never before or since have the Nazis put the Royal Air Force to such a severe test. The map is by an official British artist and was distributed by the British Information Services.

Embattled Britain Faces Blitz Anniversary With Raid Shelters Capable of Housing Army

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—The second anniversary of the crucial fifteenth day of September in the Battle of Britain, when the Germans lost 185 planes to 23 for the British and began to revise their war policy as a result, finds the British paying renewed attention to deep shelters and other air-raid precautions.

Today, however, the considerations involved are not entirely defensive. It is no secret that the United Nations are building up in this small country the biggest invasion army ever envisaged for an assault on the European Continent. And when the hour strikes, the civil-defense setup obviously is going to be extremely valuable as an aid to carrying out military plans.

For one thing, augmented and improved shelter accommodations represent potential resting places for military formations in transit when these shelters are not being used as civilian refugees.

For another, the elaborate civil-defense organization promises to ease hardship on individual civilians in affected areas when Britain is fully given over to the military task of maintaining and reinforcing its armies on active service in the European field.

Long-Term Angle

That is the long-term offensive angle on the question. The immediate defensive consideration behind the renewed care now being bestowed on the shelter problem is that two solid reasons are seen for expecting the Germans to start heavy bombing here again this winter. One is the desirability from a Nazi viewpoint of trying to nullify the United Nations' steadily advancing preparations to attack German land forces on the Continent.

The other is the German necessity for bolstering morale on the heavily assailed Nazi home front by carrying out spectacular reprisals on thickly populated centers here.

Germans themselves are repeatedly threatening to attack Britain with unprecedented severity directly winter ends full-scale operations in Russia and permits recall of Luftwaffe bomber squadrons to the West. At the same time the Nazis declare that in the long lull since the last sustained heavy raiding here, they have taken a leaf out of the British-American book and have been building heavy bombers capable of flying at a height of 40,000 feet and carrying far larger bomb loads than those dropped over Britain night after night in the winter of 1941.

Britain has never experienced "saturation" raids such as those to which the Royal Air Force has been subjecting German industrial centers, and the raids on Coventry, Southampton and London were relatively small compared with the biggest British attacks this year.

Heavier Bomb Load

In a very ordinary-sized raid as these things go now, the British drop a far heavier total bomb load than the Germans ever did in any one night. Fewer than 200 of Britain's biggest bombers are able to drop more than 450 tons of bombs—which is the most the Nazis ever dropped in one operation. As Coventry, for example, received only 200 tons of bombs on its worst night, civil-defense services are fully aware of the immense task they would be called on to handle if the Germans succeeded in matching the weight of the present British blows. Air-Raid Precautions organizers are lining up immediate plans on the assumption for safety's sake that Germans will try to carry out their threats and will have a high degree of success in saturation tactics, even though antiaircraft defenses here have vastly improved in the past 18 months and British night fighters in particular have grown in strength and skill.

I just had a preview of one of eight new deep shelters that will be opened in the London area when the occasion demands. Four are north of the Thames River, four south, and each is capable of accommodating more than 8,000 occupants.

These are described as the most up-to-date shelters in the world. Readers may be interested to meet me at one of the entrances.

We can walk down 189 steps as shelterers will do or descend in the goods lift. In either case, we are soon below the level of the underground railway—all these eight shelters are situated below stations—and in a sort of subterranean township where various amenities are concentrated within the scope of two main tunnels about 400 yards long and 16½ feet in diameter.

Concrete Division

A concrete division splits each tunnel into an upper and a lower deck, and on these between 75 and 110 feet below the ground level, we find 16 sections, each comprising a dormitory for 500 sleepers. A transverse arrangement of three tier bunks forms alcoves for six sleepers each on one side of a four-foot three-inch gangway which is increased to six feet if longitudinal bunks on the other side are folded back against the tunnel to form continuous seating. In transverse tiers, the top bunk can be lowered to form a back rest when the middle one is used as a seat.

At the ends of the gangways, central floor space is available for social and welfare activities, and each floor has its own canteens, with electrically heated cupboards and boilers. Service in these is to be by voluntary organizations, south of the river by the Women's Co-operative Guild, north of the river by church organizations under the leadership of the Rev. W. E. Sangster of Central Hall, Westminster.

These amenities are the same in character as those provided in all large public shelters but they derive advantages from the fact they could be carefully planned in advance before construction undertaken by engineers experienced in London tunneling work of this magnitude.

Decision in 1940

The decision to build these shelters was taken during the heavy raids in the autumn of 1940 and their construction by the London Passenger Transport Board as agents of the Ministry of Home Security. Management of these new shelters is being entrusted to a committee appointed by the Minister of Home Security and the Minister of Health under the chairmanship of last year's Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Wilkinson.

Two new shelters are actually ready for use, four others sufficiently advanced to be usable in emergency, but the policy of the authorities is to hold them all in reserve until additional accommodation is actually needed.

When that will be is a matter to be decided by the Ministries in consultation with the Regional Commissioners and will obviously depend upon the air and military situation. Meanwhile, the public is invited to apply for tickets of admission to these hitherto "hush-hush" spick-and-span refuges which lift the solution of the shelter problem onto a new level.

Germany Alters Food Rations

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The German Radio broadcast an announcement yesterday that the meat and bread ration for the German people would be increased next month for the first time since the start of the war.

The broadcast did not mention, however, that the increase only restores a reduction made last April in the bread allotment, and fails to make up all of the April cut in the meat ration.

Asserting that its announcement was evidence that "as a result of German gains in the east, Europe has overcome a narrow pass in its food situation," the broadcast said the ration of meat would be increased by about 1½ ounces, making an allowance of 12 ounces a week; and bread would be increased 10 ounces, making an allowance of about five pounds a week.

The German ration cuts in April reduced the bread ration from five pounds to four pounds six ounces. The meat allowance was cut at that time from 14 ounces a week to 10½ ounces.

The German announcement declared that this created an enviable food situation in contrast to that in Britain.

Actually no close comparison can be made because in Britain there is no bread ration, although no white bread is available, and the meat ration of 23 cents a week is based on cost rather than weight.

"After the past severe winter," the German broadcast said, "it appeared as if fat rations could not be maintained, but it is now certain that they will not be changed and that all other foodstuff rations will likewise remain unaltered."

The broadcast said the slight ration increase reflected improvement for Europe. Nothing was announced, however, to change the picture for the hungrier countries, Germany's conquered lands and its Axis allies.

One of these, Rumania, last week announced the inauguration of a third meatless day each week.

'Breaking Through'

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 15 (AP)—Germany with its usual thoroughness is preparing both for winter and spring campaigns and "has erected formidable economic defenses, but we are approaching the point when we are breaking through," Dingle MacIntosh Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, said yesterday.

"The whole of Europe is being ransacked for skins and furs, while oil stoves are being bought up and requisitioned" for Germany's winter campaign, he said. "For the spring even valuable machinery and machine tools, temporarily not in use, are being collected and used as scrap. Such measures mean breaking into the nation's industrial capital."

Nazis' Boldest Strike at RAF 2 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Today is the second anniversary of the day when Nazi Luftwaffe, in its mounting Battle for Britain, struck with 500 aircraft, making its supreme challenge to Great Britain's small flying corps. After the loss of 185 Nazi flying machines which the British shot down, the Germans never again seriously challenged the Royal Air Force.

A map showing the German challenge has been made by an English artist and was handed to the press here by the British Information Services.

"Had the enemy succeeded in wiping out the Royal Air Force on that September 15, which was his intention, he had approximately 90 divisions poised in the Low Countries and France ready for a full scale invasion of the British Isles," the British press release handed out with the map says. "They consisted, it is now revealed, of nine panzer divisions, three mechanized divisions, one mountain division, one cavalry division, one SS division and some 92 infantry divisions.

"On Sept. 15, 1940, the Allies gained their first decisive victory and the British Isles were preserved to become what they are today—the springboard for the forthcoming offensive against the enemy."

The Royal artist map shows the German air legions flying toward English Channel ports and battling for the air supremacy they failed to win, and British bombs falling on the invasion bases established by the Nazis, while on the English side of the Channel German airplanes are shown spiraling in smoke as they fall on English fields.

Goods to Germany Head Spain's Exports

Recorded by CBS

BERLIN, Sept. 15—A Spanish Government report on foreign trade in the year 1941 stated that Spain exported 161,000,000 gold pesetas worth of goods to Germany, which places Germany in the first place on the list of those countries to which Spain exports, according to a Berlin radiocast.

In 1940 Spain had exported only 14,000,000 gold pesetas worth of goods to Germany.

During the same period imports from Germany increased from 24,000,000 to 54,000,000 gold pesetas worth in value, the radio claimed.

American Newspaperman Tobruk Raid Prisoner

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Rome Radio broadcast an official announcement today that an American newspaperman—his name not given—was among the prisoners taken in the British Commando raid on Tobruk on the night of Sept. 13.

Facts Keynote OWI News; Superlatives 'Out of Place'

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—"Facts, facts, facts!" That's the keynote of American war "propaganda" now rising to new heights on the home front.

The men who are fighting the Axis on this front, in this greatest of all propaganda wars, personally dislike the term "propaganda"—they want it understood that when this word is applied to their work, it is in the American sense of facts, figures, and patriotism.

But, by any name, their program is designed to tell the nation what's going on, using all the means at their disposal—newspaper, radio, movie, pamphlet, picture.

Heading this effort is Elmer Davis, who was a crackerjack newspaperman before he became one of the highest paid radio commentators in the United States. President Roosevelt called him down here from New York to stir things up and named him Director of the Office of War Information.

It is said that OWI goes far beyond the effort of George Creel in 1917-18.

Of course, times and temperaments have changed in 25 years. Mr. Davis says that Americans, perhaps now more than any other people, have learned from their press, radio, and movies to expect accurate information about current events.

Mr. Creel gave out with whatever jolt he thought the nation needed.

Mr. Davis, in a new day and facing a new war equation, says the best thing is to tell these intelligent Americans the score, day and night, in their fight to halt Hitler and Hirohito.

Here are some the factors which led to the home front setup:

1. The German Radio keeps hammering at the Americas with fake news bulletins and phony programs claiming "Yanks can't fight, don't want to fight, and have no reason to fight the Axis." Radio Japan, considered just about as ineffective as Radio Rome, but more persistent, howls hourly that the British are beaten in the Pacific, that Japan could love America and that it is too bad that "inferior American lads" have been sent out to fight Japanese in a hopeless war "to save the British Empire."

2. Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf," in which he told the whole once-scoffing universe that he would rearm Germany — propagandize with huge lies the terror he could spread—and with bullets and news bulletins whip a whole world with tall lies and total war.

3. President Roosevelt's determination, and action, to scotch such claims and back up the United Nations with the men and machinery to bat down enemy propaganda and to make public the action of free nations to counter the blows of ferocious foes.

First on the front is the OWI, which will cost $34,000,000 to $36,000,000 a year—and, in the thought of some men, is well worth it. It has about 2,500 employees working after the manner of a great metropolitan newspaper—around press, radio, and motion-picture desks—to tell freedom's side in this war.

"Foreign Broadcast Intelligence," employing 400 language experts, takes down 2,000,000 words daily of Axis propaganda and turns it over to 180 analysts and news writers who tear it to pieces for home and overseas consumption. The United States replies by newspaper, radio, pamphlet, picture, magazine, and public forum.

You can spot samples of this work wherever you look and listen.

Anyone who reads the newspapers or looks at their pictures knows the free press of the United States is fighting to win this war with every word at its vigorous command.

Wide World-Associated Press

BOAR'S HILL, Oxford, Eng., Sept. 15—This war is too big for superlatives—words like "appalling," "devastating," "annihilating" have been so overworked that they've lost their punch.

That is the opinion of Dr. Gilbert Murray, President of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. He thinks a return to simplicity in description, to the restraint of understatement, would be more graphic.

Dr. Murray sees the war drama as being so vast that one is not able to comprehend it.

At the same time, "Perhaps we would come closer to the general truth if we were to stop making everything connected with the war 'appalling,' 'devastating,' and 'desolate' and if we called a truce to such words as 'annihilation.'

Special Words

"This war has produced a greater number of special words and overworked words than the last war did. The shock of the horror vocabulary was tremendous at first, but gradually it has lost much of its meaning. No matter how deeply affected people may be by the reports of the war fronts, the interminable repetition of shock clichés defeats its purpose in the end.

"Perhaps the answer is to be found in a greater degree of understatement than we have permitted ourselves," he said.

"Situations such as those in Poland, in the Russian war, in Greece, and wherever suffering is inflicted on many people, are beyond words. The simplest speech, therefore, is the most moving."

A brilliant authority on the ancient Greeks, themselves masters of understatement, Dr. Murray speculated a bit on the probabilities of postwar expression, but concluded that they were largely unpredictable.

Past Disillusionment

"We've gone past the disillusionment," he said, "and are facing up to reality. That should suggest a better-balanced expression, especially among professional writers. If no great poetry has so far come out of this war, and if there is less truly great prose than one might have expected, surely it is because perspective is needed."

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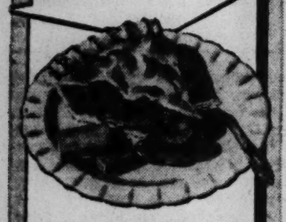

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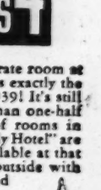

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WHAT ABOUT PRICES?

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They are not merely moderate for Brooks Brothers quality—they invite direct comparison with others of any good standard. For instance:

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Hockey Gets Green Light For Season

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 (AP)—Canadian and United States manpower authorities today approved the continuation of professional sport in wartime but said that no special consideration would be given under mobilization regulations to professional athletes.

The decision was reached after a request from the National Hockey League for information as to its status in light of manpower regulations.

Today the following statement was issued simultaneously at Ottawa and Washington:

"While neither country (Canada or the United States) has any intention of granting exemption from military service to hockey players or other athletes, there is no objection to allowing any men who are not subject to military service to continue their professional athletic activities unless and until they are requested to engage in some non-military war duty."

While this statement apparently leaves selective service officials free to direct professional hockey players, or other professional athletes, into other work if such action is deemed necessary in the future, the announcement from selective service headquarters here said: "In the meantime there would be nothing to hinder the National Hockey League from engaging in the winter schedule of international games."

In Washington, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the United States War Manpower Commission said in a statement that Canadian hockey players "will be welcome to play in the United States during the coming season."

High Score Fails

KANSAS CITY —Policeman Byron Engle made the highest score—but failed to win—a pistol competition at Drumwright, Okla. Because he was a non-resident of the State, he yielded the championship to an Oklahoman who placed fourth, he acknowledged.

Engle had never fired a shot until he joined the police force a year ago. His wife, also a novice, did her bit in the Oklahoma competition last week end. She finished first in the only women's event.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field—Sta. Hub. 2195 9600

Fallon Memorial Tournament Will Be Held This Week End

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While all the regularly listed M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournaments have been played, there is one more which bids fair to have plenty of talent, for the Wollaston Golf Club has decided to run its annual William J. Fallon memorial tournament this coming week end, Friday through Sunday, and among those who are expected to compete are Ted Bishop, the New England amateur champion, and Ted Adams, former Massachusetts amateur titleholder, whose war defence job at the Fore River works has kept him so closely confined this season that he has had no time for tournament golf.

It is barely possible that Emery Stratton, too, will be able to get a three-day furlough from Fort Devens to team up with his old partner, John Ryan, chairman of the Wollaston tournament committee, while others booked for participation include Griffon Fallon, son of the one-time President of the club in whose memory this tournament is run; Francis Shea of Wollaston, who did so well with E. P. Williams as his partner in last week's Charles River four-ball, and several others of the low-handicap Wollaston members, along with a possibility that Wilfred Crossley will emerge from tournament obscurity for this one event.

The manner in which everybody showed up for the Charles River and Tedesco invitation four-balls was evidence enough that interest in competitive golf is anything but decadent. But tournaments had interesting angles, Tedesco's from the fact that two youngsters, Ernie Doherty and James Feran, were the winners and at Charles River the low handicap players, such as Bill Blaney, Frank Craven and Elmer Ward, were eliminated in the first two rounds.

The fact that Doherty and Feran came out on top at Tedesco only emphasizes that Massachusetts has youngsters of real promise coming along. Doherty as winner of low gross in the Ould Newbury annual open, the Commonwealth open with Ted Bishop in the field and then winner of the CYO tournament at Commonwealth after a play-off with Jack Harvey. His partner at Tedesco, Feran, won the unofficial state junior championship at Commonwealth, recently.

In recent articles I have been pointing out the young golfers of the Middle and Far West who have loomed up as potential national amateur talent and have had little to say about the young lads of the East, but it's time now to say that the East is not without its future candidates, in such golfers as Doherty, Feran and Harvey of Metropolitan Boston and a 20-year-old of New York who gives promise of following right along in the footsteps of such great competitors of that district as Jerome D. Travers and Jess Sweetser.

The one in reference is Douglas Ford of the Green Valley Club of Harrison, N. Y. I've yet to see him in action, but he must be good. He won the New York state junior and the Westchester County junior this year, the state junior the day after his twentieth anniversary. He won the same title in 1940 and last year lost in the final to John Ward of Syracuse.

In the Hummock's Rock invitation of late August Ford beat Jack Creavey, one of the State's young leaders, in the quarter-finals, and put up a battle in the semifinals with Neil White, one of the country's leading amateurs and subsequent winner of the tournament. In the New York state amateur championship he went along until defeated by the veteran Ray Billows, twice national amateur runner-up.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Yankees having clinched the American League flag by their victory over Cleveland yesterday, fans can settle down and give their undivided attention to the National League race from here on.

As matters stood in that embattled circuit today, the St. Louis Cardinals were a game and one-half in front of Brooklyn and had a good chance to extend their margin to two full games in their contest with the Phils—the only game scheduled in the league.

Here is the situation in a nutshell:

	Won	Lost	To play
St. Louis	96	47	11
Brooklyn	94	48	12

Remaining schedule: St. Louis, Sept. 15 at Philadelphia; 16, 17, at Boston; 19, 20 at Chicago; 21, 22, Pittsburgh; 23, 24, Cincinnati, 26, 27, Chicago. Brooklyn: Sept. 16, 17, Pittsburgh: 18, 19, 20 (2), Philadelphia: 22, New York: 23, Philadelphia: 24, 25, Boston, 26, 27, at Philadelphia.

The Yankees, with 98 victories and 47 defeats, could drop all their remaining 9 games and finish ahead of the Boston Red Sox, who had won 88 and lost 57. If they won their eight remaining games the Sox would finish 96-57.

Freshman Find —By Pap'

Johnny "BEAZLEY"
...THE CARDINALS' MOUND FIND
HE IS CERTAIN TO TOP 20 VICTORIES THIS YEAR
WHAT DID I DO WRONG?
I'M A BIG LEAGUER NOW
BEAZLEY WAS NO GREAT SHUCKS IN THE MINOR LEAGUES
BUT HAS BEEN A SENSATION SINCE HE JOINED THE CARDS
PAP'
Wide World Features

Margarita Heading Brown Collection in Backfield

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — Brown's 1942 Bears will lack the ponderosity of their namesakes but the drills which started in earnest this week reveal that J. Neil "Skip" Stahley's gridiron hopefuls have some sharp claws in reserve for major opponents.

The Bruins are presenting a sprightly brigade of talented and capable backs, despite the two huge holes left by the graduation of Capt. Ernie Savignano, a savage blocker, and Dick High, their power-house fullback.

Spearheading the list of talent, of course, is Bob Margarita, last season's sensational sophomore, who will resume his triple-threat duties in the left halfback role. Margarita worked all summer on his one weak spot, passing, and has been delighting Stahley with his sharp and accurate aerials in preliminary workouts.

Doc Savage

Teamed with him in the other halfback spot will be veteran "Doc" Savage, who can hit the line or slip off tackle or around the flanks with equal abandon. Bruce Remick, High's sub last year, is making a determined bid for the fullback berth and Jack Pattee seems the best choice for the quarterback slot.

Roy Swingler and Charlie Bennett are a pair of returning veterans while Jack Bowen and Bob Babcock, both sophomores, may be able to claw their way into the starting line-up.

The line is not up to par with the backfield, but a few returning veterans give Stahley's forward wall a smattering of experience, while promising yearlings may make it stronger than present indications.

Jay Fidler and Don Corzine, a couple of lettermen, give Stahley's line strength at the important tackle posts. But the harassed coach has heard the first discordant note already. Tony Rotelli, veteran guard, reported for preliminary drills last week and in the first day of contact received a knee injury which may sideline him for the season. Tilo Margarita, Bob's younger brother is a good guard prospect.

Well Fortified

At center, the Bruins seem well fortified in the first line with Lou Regime. Other gaps will have to be filled with newcomers whose potentialities are still untested. This is particularly true at the wings, where graduation made such dents that Stahley has converted Dick Low from blocking back to end. Oscar Milner is the only other talented flanker.

Brown won't knock its schedule for a loop but it's an up-and-coming outfit, one which may spring a few surprises on Ivy League rivals.

The Bruins open Oct. 3 with Rhode Island State but there are no soft ones after that. In order Brown meets on Oct. 10—Columbia at New York; 17—Lafayette; 24—Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 31—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; Nov. 7—Holy Cross; 14—Harvard at Cambridge; 26—Colgate.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lombardi, Boston, .333; Reiser, Brooklyn, .318.

Runs—Ott, New York, 107; Slaughter, St. Louis, 96.

Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 100; Slaughter, St. Louis, 96.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 173; Nicholson, Chicago, 166.

Doubles—Marion, St. Louis, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 36.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 17; Musial, St. Louis; Nicholson, Chicago, and Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 9.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 27; Mize, New York, 25.

Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 16; Fernandez, Boston, 14.

Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 13-3; French, Brooklyn, 14-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, 353; Pesky, Boston, .329.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 133; Di Maggio, New York, 119.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 133; Keller, New York, 106.

Hits—Pesky, Boston, 199; Spence, Washington, 192.

Doubles—Cliff, St. Louis, 39; Di Maggio, Boston, 31.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 14; Di Maggio, New York, and Heath, Cleveland, 13.

Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 33; Laabs, St. Louis, 26.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 46; Vernon, Washington, 22.

Pitching—Borowy, New York, 15-3; Benham, New York, 10-4.

Mrs. Beard Again Wins Golf Medal

Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Women's Golf Association state champion in 1936, 1938, and 1939, won medalist honors with an 82 at Brae Burn yesterday, to lead the field in quest of the title undefended by Mrs. John Grew. Mrs. Beard won the qualifying medal last year at Winchester with a record-breaking 75. The qualifiers:

W. G. A. Qualifiers

Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Charles River, 41-41—82; Alice Belanger, United Shoe, 39-44—83; Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Charles River, 38-45—83; Mrs. J. W. Nicolls, Brae Burn, 42-43—85; Dorothy J. Sullivan, Charles River, 43-44—87; Margaret Cassidy, Trapelo, 45-42—87; Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, Dedham, 41-46—87; Dorothy Brewer, Weston, 43-45—88; Mrs. Willard Howard, Wellesley, 40-49—89; Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe, 44-46—90; Nancy Bailey, Marshfield, 46-51—91; Rose O'Neil, Vesper, 49-43—92; Mrs. George Norby, Green Hill, 47-45—92; Margaret Curtis, Essex, 45-48—93; Mrs. Edward H. Baker, Oakley, 45-48—93; Bess Elliott, Brae Burn, 48-45—93; Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, Concord, 44-49—93; Martha Wiswall, Wellesley, 48-45—93; Mrs. Eli Brillant, Pine Brook Valley, 49-44—93; Mrs. G. S. Reed, Brae Burn, 48-45—93; Mrs. T. J. Carty, Blue Hill, 49-46—95; Lucille Belanger, United Shoe, 46-50—96; Mrs. Chester C. Vaughn, Riverside, 50-46—96; Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., The Country Club, 48-49—97; Mrs. L. H. Redfield, Woodland, 52-45—97; Mrs. F. W. Swain Jr., Riverside, 51-47—98; Mrs. A. L. Le Baron, Weston, 47-51—98; Mrs. W. C. Quimby, The Country Club, 49-50—99; Helen Morgan, Brae Burn, 49-50—99; Mrs. Thomas N. McKenzie, Belmont, 52-47—99; Louise Dancause, Vesper, 48-52—100; Mrs. R. L. Dana, Brae Burn, 46-54—100; Mrs. E. H. Bailey, Wellesley, 49-51—100.

Ruth E. Cleary, Lexington, 50—52—102; Mrs. M. E. Philbrick, Brae Burn, 47—55—102; Priscilla Bailey, Marshfield, 48—54—103; Mrs. Walter Cosgrove, Green Hill, 54—50—104; Mrs. Warren Preble, Riverside, 52—52—104; Hilda Williams, The Country Club, 51—54—105; Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn, 55—50—105; Mrs. P. R. Reddy, Walpole, 55—51—106; Mrs. John G. Palfrey, The Country Club, 53—54—107; Mrs. W. A. Hermanson, Riverside, 52—57—109; Mrs. Leland F. Ross, Oak Hill, 56—53—107; Mrs. Bernard Berry, Wellesley, 53—54—107; Mrs. James Lannon, Brae Burn, 53—55—107; Mrs. G. E. Bentley, Brae Burn, 51—56—107; Mrs. Edward H. Wiswall, Wellesley, 56—56—108; Mrs. Garrett H. Dalton, Walpole, 58—52—110; Harriet Brewster, Blue Hill, 59—53—112.

Norfolk Wins 92 Games

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball team has put away its uniforms with a record of 92 victories and eight defeats in the games played against all types of opposition. Hank Feimster, Freddie Hutchinson, formerly with Detroit, and Bob Feller, Cleveland right-hander, hurled most of the triumphs.

World Series Games Start On Sept. 30

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The World's Series will open in either St. Louis or Brooklyn on Wednesday, Sept. 30, three days after the close of the regular season.

This was decided today at a meeting presided over by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball.

If the fiercely battling St. Louis Cardinals win the National League championship, the first two games will be played in St. Louis Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, with Oct. 2 left open for travel. The next three games will be played in the Yankee Stadium Oct. 3, 4 and 5, with Oct. 6 left open for travel to St. Louis for the remaining games, if necessary, Oct. 7 and 9.

If the Brooklyn Dodgers triumph, the first two games will be played in Brooklyn and the next three in the Yankee Stadium Oct. 3, 4 and 5, with the teams returning to Brooklyn without interruption in the schedule for a game Oct. 5. The next day will be left open so tickets can be sold for the game of Oct. 7, if necessary.

All games will start at 1:30 p. m., with the exception of Sunday games in New York and Brooklyn which would start at 2:05 p. m.

Casey Stengel Throwing Aces Against Contenders

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The scene of this great National League pennant battle shifts to Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, as the Braves open a two-game series with the red hot Cardinals. The schedule calls for two singles on successive days.

Despite the fact that he wants the Cardinals to win their struggle with the fading Dodgers, Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves will throw his best pitchers against the leading western contenders.

Jim Tobin, winner of an even dozen games and once conqueror of the Redbirds, pitches the opener tomorrow. Al Javery, also a 12-game winner, works the second and final on Thursday.

No Favoritism

"I used Tobin and Javery against the Dodgers when they were here the last time, so I'm going to keep this race honest and do the same thing against the Cardinals," Stengel said late yesterday afternoon. "We'll give them the best we've got and nobody will ever be able to say we gave Billy Southworth a lift. Anyway, we like to win games just as much as the Cardinals or anybody else."

Stengel will also use his strongest line-up, with the same regulars in there who took the series final from the Cubs yesterday, 4-2. The lone exception may be Eddie Miller, who will return to shortstop if his injured arm is ready. Young Bobby Detweiler will be at third base for the simple reason that he is the best third sacker the Braves have at the moment—and a pretty good one.

Lanier or Beazley

The Braves have no way of knowing who will pitch for the Cardinals. However, as Mort Cooper was to close the series at Philadelphia today, either Johnny Beazley or Max Lanier is almost certain to work one of the dates here. Beazley, a rookie right-hander, has won 19 games. He was beaten Sunday at Philadelphia trying for his 20th. Lanier won that crucial game at Ebbets Field on Saturday.

The batter the Cardinals had best handle with care is Max West, who is on one of his clouting streaks. In the three games with the weak-looking Cubs the first baseman hit three homers, a double and two singles, driving in five runs. His third four-bagger on successive days was the big blow in yesterday's triumph, as it came with Paul Waner on base in the four-run eighth inning.

* * *

Briefs . . . Boston early today had a monopoly on the top batting spots of the big leagues . . . Ted Williams was in front of the parade with a .353 average, Johnny Pesky was second at .339, and Ernie Lombardi was third with .333 . . . Lombardi should walk into the National League batting championship . . . His closest rival this morning was Pete Reiser with a .318 average . . . The Cubs stopped Detweiler yesterday, but his average is still a very good .389 . . . It was Bill Donovan's third victory of the season and his second nine-inning effort . . . As usual, he picked a runner off first base, getting Russell after he had singled in the second.

* * *

Now that the Red Sox are definitely out of the A. L. flag race, the boys can give more concentration to personal glory . . . Johnny Pesky needed just one base hit to crash the 200 society as he faced Ted Lyons at Chicago today . . . Johnny, by the way, has a torrid .429 batting average for the month of September and by getting two out of four yesterday stretched his latest hitting streak to 10 games . . . Ted Williams' pace for September is .432, also pretty fair . . . Tony Lupien has a .516 figure for this current road trip and was up to .286 for the season early today.

American League

	Won	Lost	PC	GB
New York	98	47	.676	
Boston	88	57	.607	10
St. Louis	80	67	.544	19
Cleveland	70	75	.483	28
Detroit	70	76	.479	28½
Chicago	62	77	.446	33
Washington	59	84	.413	38
Philadelphia	52	96	.351	47½

Results Sept. 14

Chicago 4, Boston 0.
New York 8, Cleveland 3.
Washington 8, Detroit 6.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4 (16 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	96	47	.671	
Brooklyn	94	48	.662	1½
New York	80	62	.563	15½
Cincinnati	71	70	.504	24
Pittsburgh	62	76	.449	31½
Chicago	65	80	.448	32
Boston	58	83	.411	37
Philadelphia	38	98	.279	54½

Results Sept. 14

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Around the Leagues

"This Enos Slaughter is a better hitter than Pete Reiser—at least, against our ball club," said Mel Ott, manager of the Giants. "His hits are hits—line drives right on the nose. He can beat out an infield roller, but he doesn't have to very often. Reiser, while a hustler and good little all-around player, gets a flock of singles of topped balls, beating them out with his great speed. For consistent power, Slaughter is easily the better of the two."

* * *

The other day at Ebbets Field young Jim Cooper, brother of Mort and Walker of the Cardinals and at the moment stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, picked up a glove and ball and warmed up with the St. Louis bat boy. A pitcher himself, Jim had good form and opened the eyes of the writers present by tossing up several nifty knucklers. But when questioned on his mound prowess, the boy played a prima donna role and refused to talk. The silence, no doubt, can be traced to his Naval training.

* * *

Another paramount factor in this Cardinal flag drive can be described by one word—cash. The pot of gold at the end of pennant lane looks particularly sweet to Billy Southworth's men, most of whom are not in what critics like to call the upper salary brackets. In fact, if St. Louis makes the approaching World Series, some of the boys will get as much for their October labors as they did for the entire regular campaign. The Breadon-Rickey front office never has been overgenerous with finances, chiefly because St. Louis does not turn out to support its ball clubs. The writer can remember World Series games at Sportsmen's Park which were played with seats at the ends of the grandstand empty, and in a plant which seats less than 35,000.

* * *

On overhearing a scribe compare this current Cardinal machine with the old Gas House Gang, Pittsburgh Manager Frankie Frisch, who was one of them, said: "This St. Louis club is good, but it doesn't look like that old Cardinal bunch to me. Not yet. I may have been the manager, but I had to take the same ribbing everybody else did—take it plenty. They loved baseball. They played it while they ate, on trains, in hotel lobbies and, I suppose, while they were asleep. That's why they won."

* * *

If Ted Williams leads the American League in hitting, homers and runs batted in—and there isn't anyone in sight who can interrupt him—he will be the fifth man to complete the so-called batting triple since the three-way competition began back in 1920. It wasn't until '20 that runs batted in statistics were kept.

Rogers Hornsby started it in '22 and repeated three years later. At that time he was in the National League. Jimmie Foxx and Chuck Klein made the grade in '33, and Lou Gehrig came crashing through in '34. That makes the count two for each league, with Williams due to break the tie. It is interesting to note that Babe Ruth, the king of all long distance hitters, tried unsuccessfully for more than 20 years to do what the young Red Sox star is going to do his fourth time around.

Williams, by the way, will be the youngest "triple champ" in history. Remember, too, he was the first rookie to win the runs batted in crown; and one of the game's few .400 hitters. His has been a brilliant four-year career.

With Williams gone next year, Joe Di Maggio figures to have most of his league's offensive laurels to himself. Despite his power the Yankee has not been able to come close to the three-way title. He set the pace in homers in 1937, in runs batted in in '41, and in hitting in '39 and '40, but was unable to put the three together.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 14

By the Associated Press

International League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Jersey City 3, Newark 1 (each won two).
Syracuse 4, Montreal 2 (Syracuse leading, 2 to 0).

American Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Kansas City 5, Columbus 2 (Kansas City leads, 3 to 2).
Milwaukee, at Toledo, postponed (each club won two).

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Eastern League (Semifinal Playoffs).
Binghamton 4, Albany 3 (Binghamton wins, 3 to 2).
Scranton, previously eliminated Wilkes-Barre, 3 to 0.

Southern Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Little Rock at New Orleans, postponed (Little Rock leading, 2 to 1).
(Nashville previously eliminated Birmingham, 3 to 1).

Texas League (Semifinal Playoffs).
Beaumont 3, San Antonio 2 (Beaumont wins, 4 to 2).
Shreveport 4, Fort Worth 3 (19 innings) (Shreveport leading, 3 to 2).

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders and ties in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	143	561	133	177	.353
Pesky, Red Sox	140	588	102	199	.339
Lombardi, Braves	98	382	27	94	.333
Spence, Senators	140	584	88	192	.328
Gordon, Yankees	138	567	83	186	.328
Reiser, Dodgers	113	428	83	136	.318
Slaughter, Cards	142	551	96	173	.314
Musial, Cardinals	128	421	82	133	.314

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	33	Ott, Giants	27
Laabs, Browns	26	Mize, Giants	25
Keller, Yankees	25	Camilli, Dodgers	19

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Ausable Bridge Anniversary To Attract Throngs of Visitors

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred years ago this month the remarkable feat of building a stone arch bridge over the Ausable River at Keeseville, N. Y., was completed. When it was finished the bridge was said to be the longest stone arch structure in the world. It still claims that distinction.

Keeseville is holding this month simple but appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the bridge.

While special attention will be focused on the famous bridge, Ausable Chasm, a short mile away, will attract the throngs of visitors expected to be in Keeseville this month.

The Chasm is over a mile and a half in length containing massive stone formations rising to tremendous heights. The Ausable River over the centuries has cut great gorges through the rock making narrow and mysterious passageways over which the visitor can travel. At places the abysmal depth is awe inspiring. The down stream of scenic interlocking marvels starts from the famous Rainbow Falls where the natural stone galleries are seen from protected rail pathways. Through the Grand Flume of pool reflections, framed by colored canyons, boatsmen navigate visitors to include the celebrated scenes of Mystic Gorge, Elephant's Head, and the Rapids.

Ausable Chasm, surrounded by the majestic peaks of the Adirondacks, is near Plattsburg Army Barracks, Fort Ticonderoga of Revolutionary fame, Crown Point Reservation, and Fort Amherst and Fort Frederick.

Philip Gendreau

Ausable Chasm

One of the many grottos in this freak of nature in New York State. This one is more than 200 feet in height.

Desert Country

Southern California's desert country is preparing for a full winter season. Some 30 hotels and guest ranches are getting ready to open at Palm Springs. Because of the numerous advance inquiries at least one hotel will open a month earlier than usual. During the winter season Palm Springs offers western ranch rides, polo, rodeos, short trips to the near-by date gardens of Coachella Valley and to below-sea-level Salton Sea. The average noonday temperature from October to May is 81 degrees.

St. Petersburg Facts

From Florida's West Coast city of St. Petersburg comes encouraging word in regard to the winter season. After receiving a deluge of questions regarding wartime conditions in St. Petersburg, the local information bureau has answered a number of basic questions, as follows:

How can I obtain enough gasoline to reach St. Petersburg by motor? Tourists driving south from states where gasoline is unrestricted are advised to fill their tanks near the Florida state line. Then by calling at the Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, they can procure basic A ration books which will entitle them to more than enough gas to reach St. Petersburg.

Is St. Petersburg occupied by the Army? Less than one-fourth of St. Petersburg's tourist accommodations have been taken over by the military. Hotel and apartment facilities are ample, and suited to every taste and budget.

Have rates been increased? All rentals have been frozen, by government decree, as of last March 1.

Are there areas in St. Petersburg from which civilians are barred? All parts of St. Petersburg are open to civilians, including Recreation Pier, and the waterfront. The only exceptions are the actual buildings occupied by the military.

Are visitors permitted on the beaches? Use of St. Petersburg's beaches is as unrestricted as ever, except after dark.

Is St. Petersburg blacked out at night? Except for a slight dimming of bright signs and street lamps, the city is fully lighted after dark.

Is St. Petersburg continuing its entertainment program? All tourist games and a wide variety of sports, cultural and general entertainment events will continue as usual.

Navy Rewards Seven Heroes In Pacific War

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 15 (AP)—Six officers received Navy Crosses and a seventh was awarded a Gold Star for heroic and distinguished service against Japanese forces in the Pacific.

Presented by Rear Admiral R. S. Holmes, 11th Naval District Commandant, assisted by Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, Commander of Fleet Aircraft, West Coast, the decorations went to:

Commander M. T. Seligman, Santa Fe, N. M.; Lieut. Commander Weldon Lee Hamilton, Central Falls, R. I.; Lieut. Commander Paul H. Ramsey, Springfield, Ohio; Lieut. Brainard T. Macomber, Marblehead, Mass.; Lieut. Paul J. Knapp, Mason City, Iowa; Lieut. Ralph W. Cousins, Evanston, Ill., and Ensign Joseph A. Riley, Wahpeton, N. D.

All but Commander Hamilton received Crosses. He received a Star in lieu of a second Cross.

Lieut. Com. Ramsey, commander of a fighter squadron, "in spite of numerical superiority in favor of the enemy," the citation said, "attacked and destroyed three and damaged two of the enemy fighter aircraft.

"His leadership and devotion to duty were responsible for the high combat efficiency of his squadron which enabled it to destroy 12 and damage eight enemy aircraft."

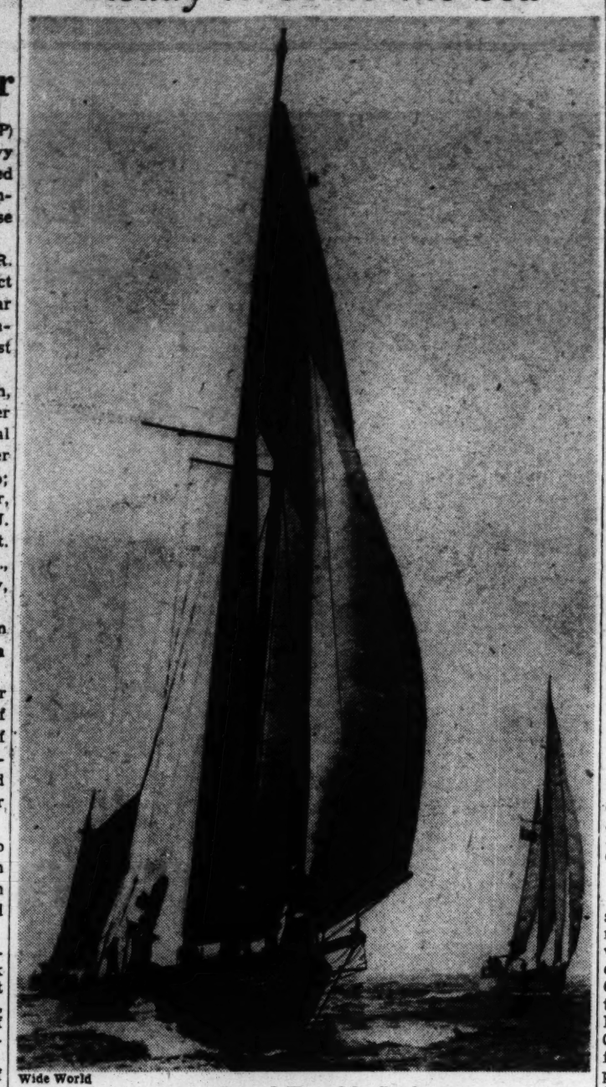
Lieutenant Commander Hamilton, leading a dive bombing attack in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire and enemy fighter opposition, dropped his bomb on the deck of an enemy carrier, the citation disclosed.

Lieutenant Macomber, leader of a two-plane section providing fighter escort for torpedo planes in an attack on a Japanese carrier, was praised for "skillfully and aggressively countering fighter opposition, thus allowing our torpedo planes to press home their attack which resulted in the sinking of the enemy vessel."

Later, the citation said, the pilot shot down an enemy scout bomber, following which, upon returning to his ship in darkness, he "detected three enemy planes and . . . fearlessly engaged them."

Lieutenants Knapp, Cousins and Riley, dive bomber pilots, "pressed home attacks in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire and assisted in the destruction of an enemy carrier."

Ready to Comb the Sea



Wide World

Coast Guard Trouble-Seekers

This resembles a peacetime photo of an international yacht race. But it isn't. It's the Coast Guard sailing for the open sea aboard tall-masted, sail-studded vessels that play a major role in the Battle of the Atlantic. They comb the dangerous waters of the Atlantic and challenge anything suspicious.

Tariff Shift by Canadian Conservatives

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 15—The recent conference of Canadian Conservatives has started a far-reaching re-Orientation of Canadian politics. Little noted in the rush of the war, the Conservative Party appears to be abandoning its basic policy of high protection is seeking to champion an essential policy of private initiative, based on free world trade, and is attempting to establish an acceptable alternative to the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

There is nothing final, of course, about the program laid down by the Conservative Party members at the recent Port Hope, Ontario, meeting. They met not as leaders, but as the rank-and-file of the party. All active leaders, from Arthur Meighen down, were excluded. This was designed to be a grass-roots movement which would reform the party from the bottom upward. Having adopted their new charter, the Conservatives who went to Port hope are returning home now to persuade the whole party to accept their views. That they will succeed in large measure is regarded here as certain. Were the party leadership to reject their proposals, a serious breach would occur.

The Porr Hope meeting met with the accepted premise that the venerable Conservative Party of Canada must be at least partly revitalized or pass from the political scene before the extraordinary gains of the Socialist Party which, in a recent Gallup poll, showed a doubling of strength since January.

Empire Trade Ignored

To meet this challenge the Conservatives turned their back on more than 60 years of history. It was in 1878 that Sir John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada, brought down this national policy of tariff protection. In the early nineteen hundreds the Conservative Party was generally favorable to an extension of this policy as proposed by Joseph Chamberlain in the form of British Empire free trade.

In 1911 the Canadian Conservatives opposed and nullified the proposal of reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States. In 1932 the Conservative Party, at a conference in Ottawa sponsored the British Empire preferential trade treaties which have been disrupted by this war.

Against such a record, the Conservatives at Port Hope abandoned any reference to British Empire trade and to Empire tariff preferences. Instead, they came out unreservedly for freely-moving trade in the following historical declaration:

"The peace for which we fight must produce a world in which the benefits of specialized production are not destroyed by barriers to trade. We believe that the guiding principle of Canadian tariff policy should be the extent to which tariffs contribute to the assurance of gainful occupation and maintaining real standards of living. We indorse the aims expressed in the Atlantic Charter and believe that Canada, without reservation, should join in the setting up of effective international machinery to give them practical application.

"The machinery of first importance is that designed to make for interdependence and co-operation across the whole field of international economic policy, so as to encourage such international agreements relating to the production and manufacture of raw materials and the making of the world's resources available, without discrimination, for the satisfaction of human needs. Permanent political co-operation, which is the foundation of world peace, cannot be achieved until this intermediate economic ground is fully developed."

Key Points in Chart

Of course, it must not be assumed that the Party has gone back on all of its traditional positions. Many principles for which the Party has stood over the years are included in the chart for future policy drawn up at Port Hope.

Here are some of the key points in this chart:

All-out prosecution of the war, including immediate conscription for service anywhere in the world.

Establishment of a central farm bank as an approach to the problem of affording intermediate and long term credits to farmers.

Collective bargaining in industrial relations, made compulsory by penalties on employers who refuse to bargain.

Rehabilitation and a social security program calling for full employment for all able and willing to work, encouragement of individual enterprise, Government promotion of development of works, low-cost housing, slum clearance, federal aid to education, retirement insurance, and increased old age pensions at a lower age and pending that, state medicine.

In abandoning their old policy of high protection, the Conservatives now find themselves with no fundamental, long-term issue between them and the Liberal Government of Premier Mackenzie King, which has always urged low tariffs and international trade.

Economic Reforms Pledged

The other resolutions of the Port Hope conference are designed to appeal to the common man of Canada. In promising large economic reforms like housing projects and a Canadian Wagner Act, the Conservatives accept the promise that where private initiative fails to provide gainful occupation for all able and willing to work, the State must do it by projects of its own.

The Conservatives appear to be acting on the theory that there is only room for two major political parties in Canada and that the Socialist C. C. F. is going to be one of them. Thus if the Conservative Party is to survive its members accept the conclusion that it must replace the Liberal Party as the defender of private iniative.

But the Conservatives also know that no party can hope for election in Canada on a program of mere reaction. Therefore the Conservatives go further in the direction of social reform, in the general theory of the United States New Deal, than had been foreseen.

Pressure on Liberals

It is probable that, to match these inducements, the Liberal Party will sponsor large social reforms also as soon as the crushing load of the war has been lightened.

It would seem, therefore, that the basis of a union between the two old parties is being laid and can be used in case of necessity. Necessity would arise if the Socialist Party threatened to win the postwar election, as it may.

To prevent this, one of two things could happen. Either one of the old parties would exterminate the other at the polls, or both old parties would join and thus avoid splitting the anti-socialist vote. This latter strategy is now well within the bounds of practical politics and the growing strength of the Socialists increases its probability.

Canadian Information Offices to Open in U. S.

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Sept. 15

Charles Vining, head of the Wartime Information Board, told a press conference Sept. 14 the Board plans to establish a modest office in Washington and another in New York.

The object is twofold, Mr. Vining said—to provide a center to which newspapermen and others might direct questions as to Canada's war effort and to associate with newswriters, columnists, and newsreel producers and to point out Canada's claims to a place in the headlines.

The offices will not produce "handouts," general releases of publicity material. They will confine their efforts to replying as adequately as possible to questions asked them by persons in the United States who are writing about Canada.

New Party Plan

MONTREAL, Sept. 15 (AP)—A decision to form a new political party in Canada has been announced by Maxime Raymond, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Beauharnois-La Prairie District of Quebec Province.

Mr. Raymond has publicly opposed conscription of Canadians for overseas service, and has claimed that the rights of the Province of Quebec have been encroached upon by the Federal Government.

Neither the program of the new party, nor its name, was disclosed. In a statement, written in the French language, Mr. Raymond, who is serving his fifth term in Parliament, said he has been persuaded to assume leadership of a new political movement by "many persons, including leaders and individuals in all walks of life."

Political commentators said some hint of the purposes of the projected party might have been contained in speeches made Aug. 12 at a banquet here after the acquittal of Rene Chaloult, Liberal Member of the Quebec Legislature, who had been charged with a violation of the Defense of Canada Regulations as a result of a political address he made in Montreal.

Mr. Chaloult, after acquittal, demanded for Quebec "a government of patriots able to enforce resolutely, although not in any provocative way, a French-Canadian policy which would not hesitate to rid us of foreign trusts that have been enslaving us."

All Elements Resisting Reich In Czech Life Being Crushed

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—In executing members of the Czech clergy the Nazis appear to be expanding further their policy of exterminating all elements in Czechoslovak life who do not comply fully with the Reich's demands.

According to information reaching New York, a clergyman was shot by the Nazis last week for helping the families of his fellow Czechoslovaks executed in connection with the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich. The week previous the Gestapo executed four high Orthodox churchmen in Prague on charges of hiding the slayers of Heydrich and of having sheltered enemy parachutists in a Prague church.

Not the First Executions

These were not the first executions of clergymen in connection with Heydrich's death. A number of priests are believed to have been among the hostages slaughtered by the Nazis following the assassination of the Czech "Protector." The first execution of a clergyman in Czechoslovakia officially admitted by the Nazis occurred in Prague on June 3 of this year when a Protestant clergyman, Frantisek Simek, together with his wife, were sentenced to death and shot on a charge of "harboring persons involved in activity hostile to Germany."

The new policy of "extermination," with which the execution of the church leaders is believed to be in line, was laid down on June 7 by the Nazi-controlled paper, Narodni Politika, which interpreted the instructions of Czech Protector Daluge. The Nazi mouthpiece then declared:

"Hitherto, elements hostile to the Reich were suppressed by measures of the Reich, but henceforward the government itself must exterminate the elements which threaten Czech unity with their ambiguous attitude. This purge will first deal with those public employees who exercise a direct influence upon the nation's soul, namely, the teachers and priests who are chiefly responsible for the conditions of the country."

Many Clergymen Held

The Nazis thus paid tribute to the leading part which the churches are playing in Czech resistance. Little news of this church-inspired resistance has reached abroad, but its extent can be gauged by the number of religious leaders who are in concentration camps.

It is moderately estimated that about 500 priests and ministers are being held in camps. They are said to be receiving the usual harsh treatment given to prisoners. High churchmen and distinguished lay workers have not been spared physical torment and mental pressure.

Up till the present the Nazis appear to have been using the same type of tactics on the Czechoslovak churches as they have been employing against the churches in the Third Reich itself. In addition to imprisoning hundreds of clergymen, they have prevented hundreds of others from preaching. Attempts are being made to replace Czech clergymen by Germans. And since the theological seminaries have been closed for more than two years, it is impossible to ordain new ministers and consecrate new priests. Thus, as in Germany, the Nazis have hoped to kill off the Czechoslovak churches by depriving them of leaders. But this policy hasn't worked. Therefore the new tactics of extermination evidently are to be employed.

One of the puzzling elements in the current crop of executions is the fact that the four churchmen shot week before last were high dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, and the Nazis showed no hesitation in broadcasting this fact.

For some time Berlin has been paying flattering attention to the Orthodox churches in the occupied countries. Hitler's church experts have worked out a plan for the creation of a unified Orthodox Church under Nazi protection. This plan envisions a new Church which would weld together Orthodox churches in Paris, Jugoslavia, Poland, Bohemia, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Ukraine and White Russia. The Orthodox Church in Poland has been selected to form the rallying point for all other autonomous national churches in Europe to bring them under Nazi control.

Educated in Russia

Prime instigator of this unification movement is the Archbishop Seraphin, described as the son of a German prison governor in Bavaria, who was educated in Russia and has a Russian wife. He is believed to have been mixed up in a number of underground religious and political intrigues, and the validity of his ordination and episcopal consecration has not been recognized by the proper Orthodox officials.

The Nazis recently appointed Seraphin to the post of Orthodox Metropolitan for Central Europe, with supervision over all Orthodox church people in that area. His headquarters have been established in Berlin. Seraphin's appointment carries the Nazi plan one step further. But it still does not clear up the puzzle as to why Hitler would risk the alienation of Orthodox churches throughout Europe by announcing the execution of Czech Orthodox leaders. Some believe it is a case of the right hand not knowing what the left one is doing.

Ethiopian-Pacific Leaders Indicted

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Robert Jordan, a West Indian Negro, and four leaders of what the Government charged was an "Ethiopian-Pacific movement" envisioning a coalition of Africa and Japan in an Axis-dominated world were named Sept. 14 in a sedition conspiracy indictment filed in Federal Court.

Operations of the organization were conducted in a Harlem hall where the leaders spoke to small audiences—never more than 200—about an Africa ruled by 20,000,000 American Negroes under the benevolent protection of Japan, the indictment charged.

In addition to explanations of this ephemeral plan, the Government charged, Mr. Jordan and his colleagues spoke approvingly of Japan and Germany and counseled members of the audience to resist service in the United States armed forces.

Besides Mr. Jordan, three other Negroes, the Rev. Ralph Green Best, alias Ralph Thomas; Lester Eugene Holness, and James Henry Thorn Hill; and a white man, Joseph Hartley, were named in the indictment.

Planting Evergreens and Shrubs in the Autumn

Evergreens and shrubs are two of the home gardener's best friends in making the home grounds a place of beauty. In most locations, autumn is an excellent time to set them, and the chances of success are good if a few fundamental rules are observed.

Many times we wish to set an evergreen or shrub in a location where we feel the drainage conditions are doubtful. Perhaps the land slopes toward a spot that seems a logical place for one or more plants. Sometimes our homes are set below the level of the street and the soil seems damp most of the time.

There is one method that can be tried in these cases that is comparatively easy and inexpensive. First, dig out a good-sized hole and to a depth of three feet. Fill in the lower foot of the cavity with rocks, large stones or very coarse gravel to provide a "drainage bed" under the main roots of the evergreen or shrub.

The point to keep in mind is that drainage, either natural or man-made, is one of the essentials for success. It is true that a shrub such as forsythia or old-fashioned lilac will do fairly well in moist soil. Also our native hemlocks will give good results where the earth is moist. But other varieties want reasonably good drainage for best results.

A second matter has to do with the type of soil. Often times, the places on the home grounds where we want to set shrubs or trees has poor soil. Frequently our home grounds have three to six inches of loam over sand, fill, and miscellaneous debris which offers little food to the exploring roots.

This isn't so serious a matter as one may think. The essential point is to dig a good sized hole and fill in around the roots with loam of at least average richness. The writer has set shrubs with success by using the old rule: "three feet deep and three feet in diameter." This gives a fairly good-sized territory for the roots to make a start.

The question of fertilizer often comes up. Most authorities do not recommend mixing chemical fertilizers with the soil. However, the soil at the bottom of the hole, or immediately over the rocks and gravel used for drainage may be enriched with four or five pounds of bone meal and an equal amount of dried animal manure: sheep, cow, or poultry. These two products will decompose and furnish food the next season.

A point where amateur gardeners often make a mistake in planting trees or shrubs is to set the plant the same day the soil is put into the hole. Inevitably as the soil settles the tree settles lower; and then the plant is lower than we wish in comparison with the general soil surface. The best way of planting is to fill the hole with soil and then let the soil settle. A rain or a long sprinkling with the lawn sprinkler helps. Then excavate room enough for the root cluster, and settle the earth around the roots. It isn't necessary to pound and tap the earth solid. Put the sprinkler on again and let the moisture settle the soil naturally.

Next, for safety's sake, fall-set evergreens and shrubs should be staked. A good technique is to set three sturdy stakes around the plant and tie the plant to each. Use good sized cord or light rope so that the bark will not be rubbed off. Held in three directions, the plant will survive the blizzardy winds of winter.

Finally, and very important, water the newly-set plants twice a week until the ground freezes, if the soil is well drained. If the location is naturally moist, once a week is sufficient. One of the major secrets in transplanting is to keep the soil moist until the new rootlets have taken a firm hold.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday feature.

Germans to Train Ukraine Teachers

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 15 (ONA)—The Germans will begin training school teachers in the occupied Ukraine in a project to introduce Nazi pedagogy, the Berlin radio announced Sept. 13.

A so-called German educational institute will begin to function next week at Kiev, Ukranian Capital City, the radio said.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Nazis had enlarged the Kiev Administrative District to include the whole of Olbast Poltava. The Dnepropetrovsk District will include Olbast Zaporoje. The German Commissioner General has established headquarters at Melitopol, the radio said.

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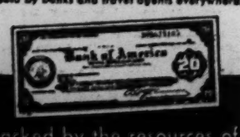

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Glorifying God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY has considerably outgrown its mistaken belief that religion is incompatible with joy and happiness, wealth and success, freedom and progress. The great master Christian, Christ Jesus, speaking for his followers of all time, declared (John 16:22), **"Your joy no man taketh from you."** True joy and happiness are found in knowing God aright, and they are never at the mercy of an adverse influence claiming life, substance, intelligence, and power apart from God, the one Mind, and represented metaphorically as the world, the flesh, and the devil. The Bible reveals the simple and fundamental truths of being in inspiring declarations, such as (Deuteronomy 6:4, 5), **"Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might;"** and (Matthew 19:19), **"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."**

A progressive and continual awakening to the spiritual facts of being, to the glorious, inspiring truth that one's real individuality is and always has been at one with God, and has never been burdened with materiality and its ensuing fear, sin, and mortality, enables the sincere student of Christian Science constantly to identify himself in his thoughts, feelings, motives, and desires with the living beauty, purity, and joy of Spirit, of infinite divine Love.

* * *

True happiness is preserved from the efforts of selfishness and acquisitiveness to grasp and hold it, to sustain and develop it. Heavenly gifts cannot be had through self-seeking, for, as someone has said, "Nothing that we take is beautiful to us, only what we are given."

Happiness, like all good gifts, is from God. It is inseparable from divine Mind, forever declaring through the vision and unfoldment of spiritual understanding that everything God has made is very good. Happiness is found in contemplating the perfection and completeness of His spiritual universe, including man. How beautiful true existence must have appeared to Christ Jesus, whose heart was consecrated to see the evidence of ever-present Love, unfailing divine Principle! This great Principle is ever with us as our Friend; it is Immanuel, the divine source, stimulus, and stability of all true happiness, freedom, and joy.

The unity and harmony productive of happiness for all must dwell in "the holy city," seen by the Revelator as "coming down from God out of heaven" (Revelation 21:2). The gates of "the holy city," where happiness abides, are ever open to those who have adopted the spiritual fact of God's allness and His glory. Whatever is not based upon or derived from this divine idealism and realism cannot endure, because it does not rest upon divine Principle, whence comes all that is permanently beautiful, practical, and happy. True happiness is the consciousness of spiritual harmony. It makes manifest in human hearts and lives the unity of God and man. It is inseparable from purity and unselfed love. It is found transforming the melancholy of mortals, the discords and disappointments of earthly human experience, into the joy, happiness, health, and freedom of man's natural, spiritual being, forever at one with and forever glorifying its divine Principle, Love.

* * *

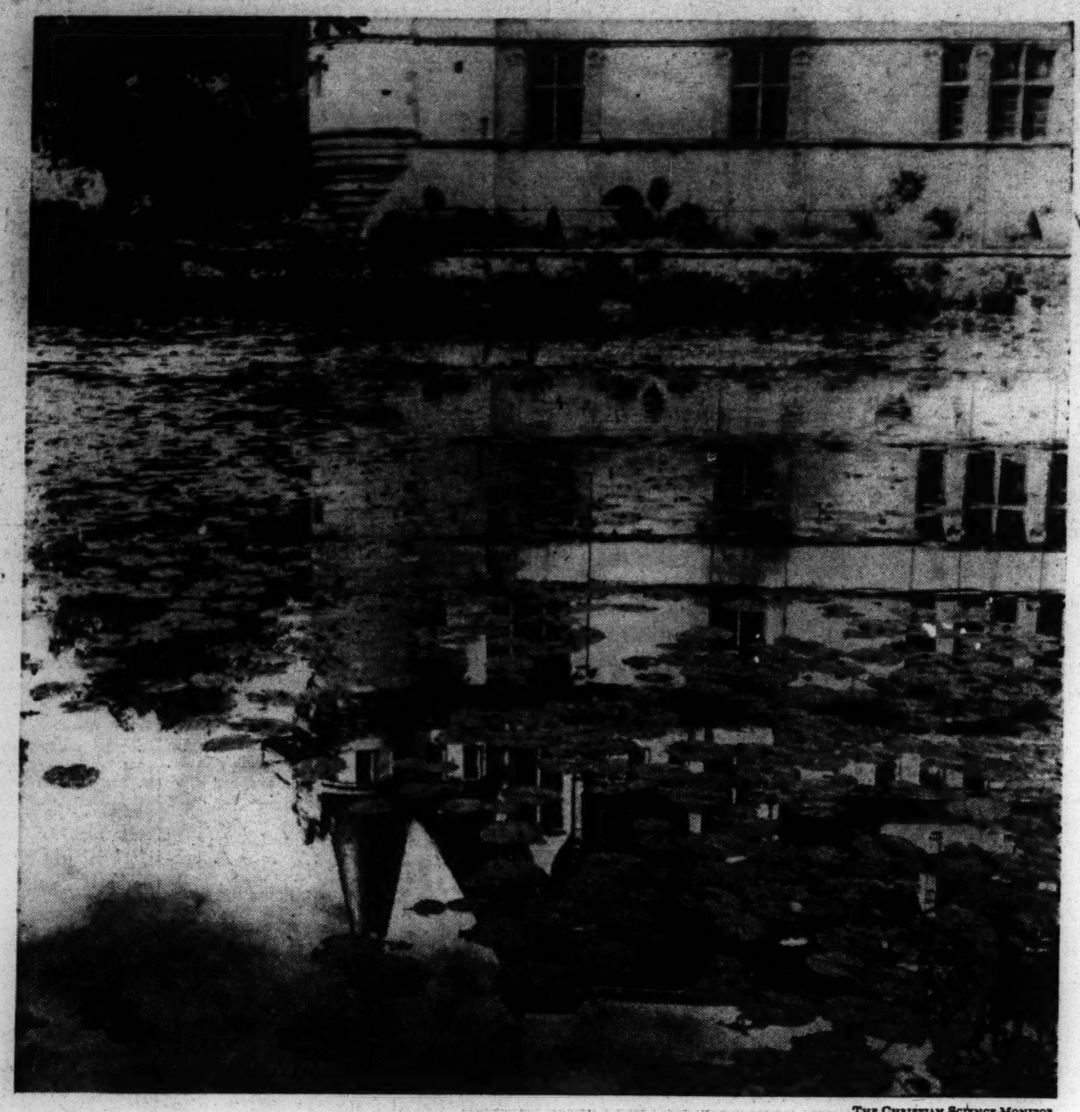
The joyous, happy sense of life that a Christian Scientist manifests in the world makes his contribution of daily service an inspiring, healing example to all with whom he comes in contact. Keeping before his thought and affection the glorious truth of the infinite, ever-available, unfailing goodness of God, he allows its light to shine through all his ways, through all his thoughts, feelings, motives, and desires, his actions and attitudes. His human sense of duty and responsibility is progressively transcended and transformed by the divine reality, the presence, power, and love of God, revealing and declaring itself.

He begins to understand that his true consciousness is Love's reflection, expressing the light of Truth; and happiness is found when self-centered suggestion and material sense are silenced, that God, the All-in-all, may be manifested and glorified. Christian Science reveals God's loving care of the universe, including man. The operation of divine Principle, guiding, directing, redeeming, and blessing the affections of mankind with purity, Truth, and Love, causes men gratefully and joyously to relax under the divine influence and understanding of the one infinite, ever-present Mind, which is Love.

* * *

"Goodness never fails to receive its reward, for goodness makes life a blessing. As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing." These are the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in a message to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165). They are the words of a true and practical Christian, who said of her household (*ibid.*, p. 355): **"The Christian Scientists at Mrs. Eddy's home are the happiest group on earth. Their faces shine with the reflection of light and love."** And she added, **"God is glorified in His reflection of peace, love, joy."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FRENCH CHÂTEAU OF AZAY-LE-RIDEAU: *A Photograph by Irving Schwerké*

FRANCE has many crowns of beauty. One of them—than which she has no lovelier—is her "Châteaux Country," in the valley of the Loire. Of these châteaux, many consider the most beautiful to be Azay-le-Rideau, located in the town of the same name—a typical *bourg de France*, not far from Tours.

Azay-le-Rideau is one of the most elegant works of the French Renaissance, a masterpiece of refined taste, grace, simplicity, and completeness. It has long since been classed as an historical monument. It stands on the site of the old Château d'Azay which, about 1520, was demolished by Gilles Berthelot, counselor-secretary to the King, and the present château constructed. The façade of the edifice is, for the purity of its style and the exquisite delicacy of its details, a marvel to every art-lover that beholds it: every inch of it is admirable. The principal feature of this façade is its imposing portal, with its countless bas-reliefs and friezes composed of the devices of François the First and of Diane de Poitiers. The interior of the Château is in such perfect condition—its restoration being due to the Marquis de Biencourt—that it could be lived in today with the utmost ease and comfort.

Azay-le-Rideau is not only enchanting in itself—as an architectural poem, so to speak—but it is also beautiful for situation, being built on a picturesque little island formed by the River Indre. The stream, flowing by it on both sides, serves as a mirror in which is reflected the image of two immense wings of the Château. It is at this reflected image that the visitor to Azay-le-Rideau gazes, rather than at the building itself; and, contemplating that entrancing imagery, he enjoys moments of ineffable peace and sweetness.

I. S.

Glorifier Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUE LA RELIGION soit incompatible avec la joie, le bonheur, l'abondance, le succès, les progrès, la liberté, c'est là une fausse croyance dont les humains sont beaucoup moins dupes qu'autrefois. Le Chrétien par excellence, Jésus le Christ, s'adressant à ses disciples présents et futurs, déclarait (Jean 16:22): "Personne ne vous ravira votre joie." Le bonheur et la joie véritables consistent à connaitre Dieu; ils ne sont donc jamais à la merci d'une influence adverse prétendant que la vie, la substance, l'intelligence et le pouvoir existeraient en dehors de Dieu, de l'unique Entendement — influence qu'on a parfois désignée, en termes métaphoriques, comme étant "le monde, la chair et le démon." Par des déclarations inspirées, la Bible révèle les vérités fondamentales de l'être, qui sont toujours simples; elle dit par exemple (Deutéronome 6:4, 5): "Écoute, Israël! L'Éternel, notre Dieu, est le seul Éternel! Tu aimeras l'Éternel, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, et de toute ta force;" et dans un autre passage (Matthieu 19:19): "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même."

S'il étudie d'un cœur sincère la Science Chrétienne, le disciple s'éveille progressivement aux faits spirituels de l'être, à cette admirable vérité, riche en inspiration: l'individualité véritable, toujours une avec Dieu, n'a jamais été la proie des tendances matérielles qui produisent la crainte, le péché, la mortalité. Il peut donc constamment s'identifier, dans ses pensées, ses sentiments, ses mobiles et ses désirs, avec la vivante beauté, la pureté, la joie de l'Esprit ou du divin Amour infini.

Le vrai bonheur est protégé contre les efforts de l'égoïsme et de l'avidité; ces erreurs ne peuvent le saisir, le garder, le soutenir ou l'amplifier. Ce n'est pas en cherchant son propre intérêt qu'on obtient les dons célestes, car, comme l'a dit un auteur: "Les choses dont nous nous emparons n'ont plus de beauté pour nous; il faut qu'elles nous soient données."

Ainsi que tous les dons excellents, le bonheur vient de Dieu. Il est inséparable de l'Entendement divin qui, par la vision et le développement de la compréhension spirituelle, déclare que toute l'œuvre de Dieu est très bien. Le bonheur se trouve dans la contemplation de l'univers spirituel, parfait, complet, où l'homme est inclus. Pour le Christ Jésus, l'existence véritable devait être bien belle; avec sa consécration profonde, le Maître ne voyait-il pas sans cesse les preuves de l'Amour omniprésent, de l'infaillible Principe divin? Ce grand Principe est toujours avec nous; c'est l'Ami par excellence, Emmanuel, la source divine, la vitalité et la stabilité du vrai bonheur, de l'indépendance et de la joie réelles.

L'unité, l'harmonie qui produisent le bonheur universel doivent se trouver dans "la cité sainte," que le Révélateur voyait descendre "du ciel, d'auprès de Dieu" (Apocalypse 21:2). Les portes de cette "cité sainte," où réside le bonheur, sont toujours ouvertes à ceux qui s'attachent au fait spirituel de la totalité et de la gloire divines. A moins d'avoir pour base cet idéalisme et ce réalisme divins, aucune joie n'est durable, puisqu'elle ne repose pas sur le divin Principe d'où viennent toutes les choses vraiment belles, utiles et satisfaisantes. Le vrai bonheur est la conscience de l'harmonie spirituelle. Il rend manifeste, dans nos cœurs et par conséquent dans nos vies, l'unité de Dieu et de l'homme. Il est inséparable de la pureté, de l'amour que n'entache aucun égoïsme. Il transforme la mélancolie des mortels, les discords et les déceptions de l'existence terrestre; il met à leur place la joie, la santé, la liberté qui caractérisent l'être naturel et spirituel de l'homme, toujours uni au divin Principe, à l'Amour, et ne cessant de Le glorifier.

Parce que le Scientiste Chrétien travaille de bon cœur et manifeste le vrai contentement, son activité journalière aide le monde; souvent elle inspire ceux avec lesquels il est en contact, et son exemple leur fait du bien. Ayant toujours présente à la pensée la glorieuse vérité de la bonté divine, — infinie, inépuisable, constamment accessible, — il laisse briller cette lumière sur toutes ses voies, dans ses affections, ses sentiments, ses mobiles, ses désirs, ses actes, son attitude. Graduellement, son concept humain du devoir et des responsabilités s'élève et se transforme sous l'action de la réalité divine, lorsque se révèle et se déclare la présence de Dieu, Son pouvoir et Son amour.

Le disciple commence à voir que sa vraie conscience est le reflet de l'Amour, exprimant la lumière de la Vérité; il trouve le bonheur lorsqu'il fait taire les suggestions égoïstes et le sens matériel, afin de manifester le bien et de glorifier Dieu, le Tout-en-tout. La Science Chrétienne révèle la tendresse avec laquelle Dieu prend soin de l'univers et de l'homme. Le divin Principe guide, dirige, réforme, ennoblit les affections du genre humain par la pureté, la Vérité, l'Amour; les hommes peuvent donc, avec gratitude et joie, compter sur l'influence divine et trouver le repos dans la compréhension de l'unique Entendement infini, de l'Amour omniprésent.

"La bonté reçoit immanquablement sa récompense, car la bonté fait de la vie une bénédiction. Portion active d'un tout immense, la bonté identifie l'homme avec le bien universel. Puisse chaque membre de cette église s'élever plus haut que la question souvent répétée: Que suis-je? — et répondre scientifiquement: Je suis capable de communiquer la vérité, la santé, le bonheur; et c'est là le rocher de mon salut, la raison de mon existence." Ces paroles de Mary Baker Eddy, qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne, sont empruntées au message qu'elle adressait à une Église du Christ, Scientiste, filiale de L'Église Mère (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 165). Leur auteur était une chrétienne sincère qui mettait l'Évangile en pratique et qui, parlant des gens de sa maison, s'exprimait ainsi (*ibid.*, p. 355): "Les Scientistes Chrétiens qui sont chez Mrs. Eddy forment le groupe le plus heureux. La réflexion de la lumière et de l'amour illumine leur visage." Puis elle ajoutait: "Dieu est glorifié dans Sa réflexion de paix, d'amour et de joie."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Strewer of Herbes"

"IT may be observed further that there is a relique of this custom still subsisting, for at Coronations the ground is strewed with flowers by a person who is upon the establishment called the Herb-Strewer, with an annual salary."

This extract from an early book reveals a quaint and picturesque custom and helps one to envisage the floral scene amid the color and pageantry at Coronations of bygone days.

"Strewer of Herbes in Ordinary to His Majesty," at the Coronation of James II and his Queen, was a Mary Dowle. That the post was in no way a purely nominal one or lacking in importance is known from the detailed arrangements that were made for the Strewer and her assistants, and the position they occupied in the Coronation ceremonial.

From the Lord Almoner's instructions relating to the strewing of herbs, it is possible to gain some idea of the preparations this involved: "Two breadths of Blue Broadcloth are spread all along the middle of the Passage from the Stone Steps to the Hall, to the foot of the Steps to the Choir, ascending the Theatre, by order of the Lord Almoner of the Day, amounting in all to 1220 yards, which cloth is strewed with nine Baskets full of sweet herbs and flowers by the Strewer of Herbs in Ordinary to His Majesty, assisted by six women, two to a Basket, each Basket containing two bushels."

* * *

From a manuscript of 1702, believed to refer to the Coronation of William and Mary, we learn what the Strewer wore. The passage relating to this read: "Order for a gown of Scarlet Cloth, with a badge of Her Majesty's Cypher on it, for the Strewer of Herbs to Her Majesty." This colorful garment was supplied by the Master of The Great Wardrobe, a reference to whom is made in a warrant dated 1713: "Warrant to the Master of The Great Wardrobe for delivering of Scarlet Cloth to Alice Blizard, Herb-Strewer to Her Majesty."

Whether or not an Herb-Strewer was in office at the time George I ascended the throne is not clear; but it is known that one was employed at the Coronation of George II and George IV. The latter's was a magnificently mounted ceremony of colorful display and splendour; and the Herb-Strewer on this occasion was a Miss Fellowes, who came in for a lot of comment, portraits of her in her picturesque dress appearing in many publications. The fact that the lady was the sister of the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain may have had something to do with it. One extract reads: "Miss Fellowes wore a gold badge suspended from her neck by a gold chain, with an inscription indicative of her office on one side, and the King's Arms beautifully chased on the other. Six young ladies assisted her. Their costumes were white, but Miss Fellowes wore in addition a scarlet mantle trimmed with gold lace."

Of the part the Herb-Strewer played in the ceremony itself, it would appear that a little before eleven in the morning the Royal Procession started out, led by Miss Fellowes and her assistants, strewing the flowers as they went along; till they came to the Western Gate of the Abbey, where they fell out and remained till it was over.

"Gold baskets of Grecian shape, filled with the choicest sweets were ranged at their feet; and as they passed they presented a magnolia to us," wrote a lady present, of the Herb-Strewer and her Herb-Women.

* * *

The custom of herb strewing was not confined to coronations. It was a usual practice at every household festival, but in particular at weddings. Just how early this pleasant custom of strewing garlands began is uncertain; but it is traceable as far back as the reign of King Stephen (twelfth century), as this extract shows: "At the Court of King Stephen, which exceeded in magnificance that of his predecessors, and in houses of inferior rank on occasions of feasting, the floor was strewed with flowers." In the following reign, as Fitz-Stephen has recorded, Becket had his hall strewn daily with fresh straw or hay in the winter, and with freshly-gathered leaves or rushes in the summer. The reason given by the author for this strewing is an interesting one—that "such knights as the benches could not contain, might sit on the floor without dirtying their cloaths."

Strewing again crops up in the reign of Edward I: "William, son of William of Aylesbury, holds three roods of land . . . by serjeantry, of finding straw for the bed of our Lord the King and to straw his chamber . . . and also of finding for the King when he should come to Aylesbury in summer straw for his bed, and, moreover, grass or rushes to strew his chamber."

In 1560, a Dr. Levinus Lemmius paid a visit to England and, after speaking in the most glowing terms of the "neate cleanliness, the exquisite finesse" of English dwellings, further praised their "chambers strawed over the sweet herbes" which, as he put it, "refreshed me."

The pleasant custom of strewing sweet herbs, which became more widespread in later years, had much to commend it; and doubtless many a humble home of those days was made the more bearable to live in by the fragrant whiff of a few wayside plants.

RAPHAEL NELSON

"He Is Grown Almost Into a Book"

WHAT A PLACE to be in is an old library! . . . I do not want to handle, to profane the leaves. . . . I seem to inhale learning, walking amid their foliage; and the odour of their old moth-scented coverings is fragrant as the first bloom of those sciential apples which grew amid the happy orchard.

Still less have I curiosity to disturb the elder repose of MSS. . . . I leave these curiosities to Porson, and to G. D.—whom, by the way, I found busy as a moth over some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press, in a nook at Oriel. With long poring, he is grown almost into a book. He stood as passive as one by the side of the old shelves. I longed to new-coat him in Russia, and assign him his place. He might have mustered for a tall Scapula.

D. is assiduous in his visits to these seats of learning. No inconsiderable portion of his moderate fortune, I apprehend, is consumed in journeys between them and Clifford's-inn—where, like a dove on the asp's nest, he has long taken up his unconscious abode, amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys, attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promoters, vermin of the law, among whom he sits, "in calm and sinless peace." . . .

D. has been engaged, he tells me, through a course of laborious years, in an investigation into all curious matter connected with the two Universities; and has lately lit upon a MS. collection of charters, relative to C—, which he hopes to settle some disputed points—particularly that long controversy between them as to priority of foundation. . . .

D. started like an unbroke heifer, when I interrupted him. *A priori* it was not very probable that we should have met in Oriel. But D. would have done the same, had I accosted him on the sudden in his own walks in Clifford's-inn, or in the Temple. . . . D. is the most absent of men. He made a call the other morning at our friend *M.*'s in Bedford-square; and, finding nobody at home, was ushered into the hall, where asking for pen and ink, with great exactitude of purpose he enters me his name in the book—which ordinarily lies about in such places, to record the failures of the untimely or unfortunate visitor—and takes his leave with many ceremonies and professions of regret. Some two or three hours after, his walking destinies returned him into the same neighbourhood again, and again the quiet image of the fireside circle at *M.*'s—Mrs. *M.* presiding at it like a Queen Lar, with pretty *A.S.* at her side—striking irresistibly on his fancy, he makes another call (forgetting that they were "certainly not to return from the country before that day week") and disappointed a second time, inquires for pen and paper as before: again the book is brought, and in the line just above that in which he is about to print his second name (his re-script)—his first name (scarce dry) looks out upon him like another Sosia, or as a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate!—The effect may be conceived. D. made many a good resolution against such lapses in future. I hope he will not keep them too rigorously. —From "Essays of Elia," by CHARLES LAMB.

Dream

The mermaid lies on the waves;
About her hair
Golden fishes dart, and run
Up the water's stair.

In the antique city
Under a sunken boat
Slips the sinuous carp
In his green gold coat.

Now a ring of foam
Circles Poseidon's daughters,
While Cynthia lights her candle
On the dark waters.

M. G.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Shipbuilding Now Approaching Ship Sinkings ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

The German Radio still claims that the Axis can win the war on the seas—because of the American ships which can't get by the U-boats. Fortunately, there seems to be less substance behind the German assertion today than there was three months ago. The war at sea is still far from won, but things do look better today than at any time since last winter. It appears that the Navy and the nation's shipbuilders are beginning to get on top of the problem.

Up until very recently the Allies have been losing more tonnage than they have been building, with the result that today the Allied merchant marine is uncomfortably smaller than it was on Jan. 1, 1942. Production has been prodigious—all previous shipbuilding records have been left behind long ago—but it has not matched the vast amount of tonnage which has been sent to the bottom.

Now, however, new construction is said to be definitely higher than losses. At the present time, the Maritime Commission's huge program is turning out new tankers and freighters at the rate of 800,000 tons a month or at the staggering rate of nearly 10,000,000 tons a year. The production rise has been steady, although somewhat jerky due to the fact that some ships which are expected in a certain month sometimes slip over into the next by a day or so.

Just the other day, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, head of the Commission's construction division, announced that in August the country's 10 shipyards turned out 56 of the new 10,800-ton liberty ships at an average time from keel-laying to delivery into service of just 82.9 days. This was clear indication of the progress being made, since in July an average of 108.4 days was needed to turn out 52 Liberty ships, while back in January of this year the average time was 241.3 days. The time needed to build one of these highly efficient freight-carriers was more than cut in half in the four months between April and August.

This rise has been matched by a drop in submarine sinkings. While the Navy Department is wisely refraining from any claim that the abatement of U-boat danger is permanent, July, August and the first half of September have shown an encouraging improvement over the preceding four or five months. Although it is a fact that losses from submarine attacks have consistently dropped during the fall and winter months, there is reason to believe that this periodic decline has been helped along by better Allied defenses.

Reports from newspapermen who have put to sea with the trawlers sent here from Britain say that it is now rare to see an enemy submarine in the waters off the east coast of the United States—the area where heaviest losses were formerly sustained. These British trawlers have had more than two years' experience in fighting the submarine in the waters off Britain and have evolved a technique which is now coming to the rescue of the American merchant marine.

Similarly the new convoy system along the American east coast is now paying substantial dividends in greater safety. Less than one fifth of 1 per cent of all ships moving in these convoys during the first three months of the system have been sunk, and it is believed that only one of these was torpedoed, the other being thought to have hit a mine.

As seen here, the job before American shipyards is not merely to replace lost tonnage, but to create a reservoir sufficient to transport and supply a widely-scattered American expeditionary force which may eventually amount to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 men. As President Roosevelt has emphasized, the United States has not had the shipping to send abroad all the soldiers it has wished during the first nine months of the war.

It is estimated that roughly 10,000,000 tons of shipping or approximately 1,000 ships would be needed to carry 1,000,000 American soldiers, their basic equipment and a few weeks' food supply to transoceanic fronts. In addition, 2,000,000 more tons probably would be needed to keep them supplied once they were on the other side. Today this goal could be achieved only by removing ships from the vital task of carrying raw materials and industrial products to America and its Allies and of supplying munitions to such valiant allies as the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and China.

The time may come when the inventories of manufactured munitions are so great that the country can afford to relax on the matter of raw materials and concentrate more fully on shipping men and equipment abroad. But that time hasn't come yet.

Nevertheless, the Allies are now in a position to supply some of their fronts in a hurry when occasion demands. This was amply demonstrated by the way in which the British made up their losses in North Africa. Despite the terrible losses suffered in Libya—some 80,000 men being lost—the British are now believed to be as strong, if not stronger, in that theater today than they were before the retreat to El Alamein. Despite a chronic shipping shortage, war goods are moving to Allied fronts.

The Philippines Speak:

How Japanese Learned the Aleutians ..... ***By Walter Robb***

"The Japs 'have better maps and soundings than the United States have' of the Aleutians," Senator Rufus Holman of Oregon once said.

When the Senator gave the above statement to the Associated Press, he had just returned to the mainland from a visit to the Aleutians as a member of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee. No doubt the statement is true. As was usual throughout the Pacific, Japanese were doing the major portion of the fishing, including sealing, prior to their launching of the war in the Pacific. Their piscatorial expeditions were not single-purposed, of course. Maps, soundings and climatology were valuable not merely to them, but more so to their Emperor, whose military reservists they were, so they habitually gathered information in fullest detail and passed it on to their navy.

By thousands now, these men are serving in the Japanese navy; all along their little commanders were naval reserve officers. They were doing menial things (the world was permitting them to do so) for the Samurai's higher aims of international war and conquest. They have better maps and soundings of the whole western United States coast because they have long fished the area. This fishing extended all round the Gulf of California, very strategic in plans against California. It extended to Hawaii. Similarly, and by the same means, they know Midway.

Sugar is about half the export tonnage from the Philippines. Japanese ships were often allowed to haul it. This took them to provincial ports, whence, during loading, fishing parties would put off armed with tackle, cameras, charting equipment. They got what they wanted. The United States stood above such things, laid for more "profitable" cargoes.

Their north-south steamship lines between Japan and Australia and New Zealand learned the seas, the coasts, the climatology of New Britain, the Solomons, the Gilberts, New Zealand and Australia—in the ways they learned them in the Philippines; and no doubt, officers were transferred from ship to ship, and route to route, in behalf of wide personal knowledge for their jobs in the navy when war should come.

Their mandate islands, the Marianas, the Carolines, all these gave them vantage points for such scientific expeditions.

The Philippines have an East and a West coast. Business was always with the West coast, where lie the great ocean ports; and officials would not stoop ever to bother with logs for deck cargoes, but would stop at sawn lumber, flitches at most. But the Japanese would buy logs only, largely along the East coast, to Philippines a no-man's sea—but not to them.

In Philippine waters, they had got to doing much of the pearl fishing, and the bulk of commercial fishing; and they have been known to attack constabulary patrols and throw the men into the sea, rather than relinquish their charts, maps and papers. Commercial fishing was beneath the Philippines; and also, there was a period of 20 years in the Philippines when the Navy never **showed the flag** outside Manila Bay, Alongapo, and perhaps Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga—just the commonest routine routes—so that up to 1923, we did not even know Malampaya Sound, in Palawan, overlooking the China Sea Basin.

Further to learn the Philippines' East coast, along the Pacific, Japanese bought iron there—sending for it as many different ships as possible, for the naval education of men and officers alike.

Their army, however, was not to be outdone by their navy. It resorted to educational commissions ashore. That these commissions were actually learned, there is no question. But educational information was not all they sought. They mapped Manila's schools and public buildings, measuring floor space, etc., and turned the data in to the army at Tokyo. At Central School, they would encounter the principal, Miss Elizabeth Flagg, of Kansas City, Kansas, who was a skeptic. Once they remarked to her, on completing their rounds, that the school was small. No, she said, it was not small for its purpose; though of course, "for one of your barracks," it would no doubt be quite small. They bowed, sputtered, and made their adieu. This too went on throughout the archipelago.

The American standard of living, that somehow transmuted itself into the American way of life during the auto era, left a number of humbler jobs to the Japanese that gave them the knowledge of which Senator Holman now complains.

Japan does not maintain its College of Fisheries merely to enable it to catch more fish, but also, to corral more empire.

To Change the Subject:

Barter in the Field of Art ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

The rewards of art, outwardly meager, come chiefly in inward satisfaction. These are brimful of the things of heart and sensibility—the beauty in the radiance of the dewdrop on the windowpane, the violet pushing through the snow, the hyacinth on the river bank, an old house where families have been reared and the aged have sat in peace by the family fireside.

The charm of old houses is peculiarly of these accompaniments, as I came again to see recently in a painting. It was done under circumstances that have the color of the days when peddlers journeyed with their packs from village to village and farm to farm, and bartered a supper, a night's lodging and breakfast for a neckerchief, a piece of lace, ribbons, a length of gingham, a utility for the farm kitchen—days of sale and days of barter that were the woof of the American way in the early 1800's.

The subject of the picture was a New England farmhouse—new-found summer home of a "schoolmarm" and her schoolmaster husband, in the ripe green fields of a Vermont upland where the Ampompanusuck River hurtles through billowing hills, and you see gothic-looking faces as though hewn from the rock of the region.

The couple decided they wanted a painting of the house, and the artist, being of that considerable company for whom museum and gallery standing has reflected little in income to allow such creature indulgences as up-country junkets, saw and answered their newspaper advertisement.

"We would be happy to have you come and stay with us for three weeks in exchange for a picture of our farm, done so it is recognizable," they replied. "Our house is old—1784—and in poor shape. I work in it usually in the morning, and there is likely to be pounding from 9 o'clock to 1. The only plumbing is a steady flow of spring water into the kitchen. We have a fine Spanish boy staying with us, and we often practice Spanish at mealtime. It is cold at night quite often at the end of August, but we have three fireplaces. Our eight roosters wander around outside the house at will.

"These are some of the disadvantages. The advantages lie in the informality and the isolation here, the swimming hole, the large garden. . . ."

He was a "modern" painter, but his preliminary sketches reassured them. They had some misgivings, too, when he said he would wait until the last week to do the picture itself because he wanted to get the atmosphere of the house and its rootings and could finish it in two days. Noting their look, he added that this did not mean they would get a hasty "job"; but something that had taken him 20 years to know how to do. That made it still sound like a good "swap."

So the artist sat down and looked at the house and walked around it and listened to it, heard its response to the rain and the sun and the wind, and watched the wheel of night and day put the dark and then the light over its clapboards. Odd hours he would leave brushes and palette to help with some carpentry chore in the venerable rooms or lend a hand to the shingling of the weather-beaten roof, or go off in his jalopy for a day's painting in the farther hills.

And the day came when the picture was ready for inspection . . . an artist's sensing of walls that had contained 158 years of living; form and color that were the pulse and spirit of this thought. A bold essay by two people into the realm of American art had become a rich venture in human relations, as an old backwoods custom had rewarding revival.

That night there was a heaping platter of New England dinner in honor of the "swap" that would brighten the wall of a town apartment with vivid recollection for winter days of the good haven in the north country, while the artist would carry back with him a whole portfolio of work on a new corner of his America. As for the house, veteran in the things of human experience, it had sat for its portrait without lifting an eyebrow.

How Forest Service Fights Fires—1942 Method

News is flashed by radio, fighters rush by plane to land themselves and equipment by 'chute.

By Melvin Arnold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Parachute troopers armed with axes, shovels, and torches have for months been on 24-hour alert in the great western woods.

They're called "smoke jumpers," and their theater of operation is the Pacific Northwest forest area, where stands nearly one half the United States saw timber. This timber is but a few hours' flying time from Jap airbases.

The troopers have been training intensively to combat the fires which official agencies expect the Axis may attempt to set by means of saboteurs and by air-borne fire bombs and phosphorus "calling cards."

Well do the fire-fighters realize that the vast Northwest forests, covering an area greater than England and Scotland combined, offer a target which is as inviting to Axis airmen as the paper-and-wood cities of Japan are to United States bomber crews.

America's new parachute troopers are hired and trained by what the casual observer would assume to be the most peace-minded of all Governmental agencies—the Department of Agriculture. The United States Forest Service is a part of this department, and these men are on its pay roll.

Carefully Selected

The smoke-jumpers are carefully selected, hard-hitting woodsmen who have graduated from the ranks of earth-bound fire-fighters. Let us watch a crew of them in action.

We are stationed at an air base which, in these secretive days, must be datelined "Somewhere in the Northwest."

Suddenly the radio speaker flings a staccato voice into the room—announcing the spotting, by two widely sparated mountain-top observers, of a column of smoke. Triangulation between the two observation posts establishes its precise location. The fire is in an isolated corner of the Northwest's immense forest wilderness. If fire-fighters were to move by road and trail, they would require 12 or 14 hours to reach the scene of action. By that time, the fire might be completely out of hand.

This is obviously a task for the smoke jumpers, and at a word from their chief, five of them tug on their bulky padded suits and hurry to a transport plane waiting on the field. Quickly they check over the packs of equipment which are already loaded in the plane. Each pack contains all necessary tools, food for three days, cooking utensils, first-aid kits, sleeping bag—yet weighs only 32 pounds.

An hour later the pilot, peering ahead, notes smoke rolling up from a distant valley. He circles the valley to determine the direction in which the fire is moving, and then drops to the 3,000-foot level. One of the men shoves a loaded sack, attached to a parachute, from the plane door to test the wind. After watching it fall, landing safely ahead of the advancing fire front, the pilot swings the plane back. The five men line up at the open side door of the plane, and as the ship approaches a small, relatively clear spot in the woods far below, the men bail out.

The 'chutes billow open, and the troopers, while falling at a rate of 12 feet a second, start pulling on cords which manipulate control flaps. By this means, they are able to land in a 50-foot circle. In landing, the men are protected by a heavy helmet and a stiff wire mask, together with ankle and body braces, gloves, and the canvas suit. For use in case a 'chute hangs up in a tree, each man is equipped with a length of rope which he can tie to a limb and then slide down.

When the men have picked themselves up from their fall, one of them who has a minature two-way radio set strapped to his back sends instructions to the pilot overhead for dropping the packs of equipment. Down they come, fastened to inexpensive parachutes of burlap and clothesline.

The packs are quickly recovered, and the shovels and "Pulaski tools" (this is a combination ax and grubbing hoe) removed. The men swing into action.

Blazes Fire Line

One "soldier," seasoned in the ways of forest fires, trots ahead to determine the defense line on which the men will make their stand. As he runs, he checks on the speed of the advancing fire, the type of fuel presented by the forest, the wind, the slope of the ground, and the humidity. Adding these factors together, he can predict with considerable accuracy what the fire will do next. Wielding an ax, he chops blazes on trees to indicate the proper fire line for the others to follow.

Meantime, the remaining men have already pitched in with their weapons. They scatter about 50 feet apart, and first with the ax heads of their Pulaski tools they slash through the dense, semitropical tangle of thick-stemmed "brush"—chopping a trail which weaves in and out through the towering trees. Then they fall to with the hoelike sides of their Pulaski tools, taking big bites at the thick carpet of inflammable needles and "duff" which covers the forest floor. Where the going is heavy, they use their shovels for making deeper digs.

When each man has completed his section, there is a continuous trench, about one foot wide, reaching down to the mineral earth.

Then comes the spectacular process of using fire itself as an extra tool. The fire-fighters ignite brands of pitchy wood and apply these torches to the forest growth which lies between their new trench and the advancing main fire. This backfire, in effect, widens the trench, and sets up a formidable barrier to the forest fire.

If the fire shows signs of getting out of hand, the smoke-jumpers have only to signal headquarters with the portable radio. Either fresh troops will drop from the skies or, with a greater interval of time, "ground forces" will arrive after driving as far as possible by truck and then pressing on by foot or horseback.

Supplies, also, come by plane. Each year, scores of tons of freight are delivered by air to forest camps. The ingenious foresters have even developed a method for dropping perishables such as fresh eggs without breakage. They use loaves of sliced bread for shock absorbers. Result: eggs on toast.

However, new shipments of supplies are rarely needed by the parachutist. With their original outfits, they are self-sufficient for three full days. Vital parts of their outfits are the packs of "stampede rations"—a name adopted from Alaskan gold-rush days. These rations have been developed in the Pacific Northwest woods by United States Forest Service experts, working in collaboration with the Home Economics Department of Oregon State College, and embodying modifications of United States Army and German "blitz" rations. The food is put up in a unit of four sacks numbered 1 to 4. All four sacks are required for a complete ration, but 1 and 3 or 2 and 4 can be taken together to make a balanced ration of smaller variety. In a pinch, each sack can be used separately.

The items in all four sacks include salt tablets, vitamin-enriched wheat biscuits, lemon powder (for a vitamin C thirst-quencher), and lemon drops. Divided among the four sacks are a dried apple concentrate, granulated potatoes, cervelat, canned butter, coffee, powdered whole milk, flaked dried eggs, sugar, tea, dried beef, concentrated soup powder, rice, salt, and canned bacon. Each sack weighs about 11 pounds. Each contains sample recipes.

Nightfall does not stop the smoke-jumpers in their work. Their standard equipment includes lamps which they strap to their foreheads.

Next to their Pulaski tools and shovels, the new parachute troopers consider the portable radio their most vital weapon against fire. The Forest Service radio was developed in the laboratory in Portland, Ore., and has proved such a success that it has been adopted by forest agencies throughout the United States, Canada and Australia, and also by the Army, Navy, Lighthouse Service and Indian Service.

The instrument weighs a mere eight pounds and is about the size of a loaf of bread, yet it provides two-way voice communication over a wide range.

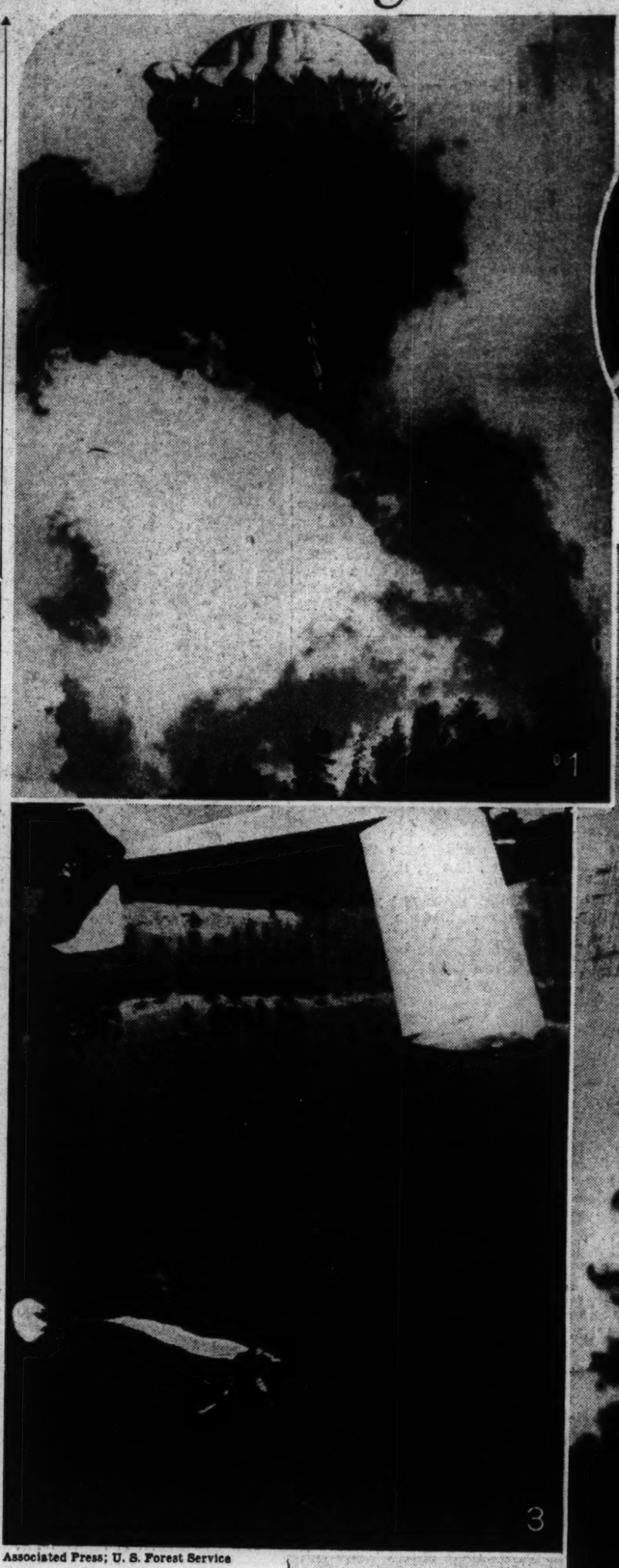
Last year a rash of fires demonstrated the value of radio control of fire-fighters. Thirty-one relatively small fires were burning in an area of less than three townships. Lookouts in towers were located at either end of the 18-mile strip, but there were such a confusion of smoke patterns that individual fires could not be identified for accurate direction of fire-fighters.

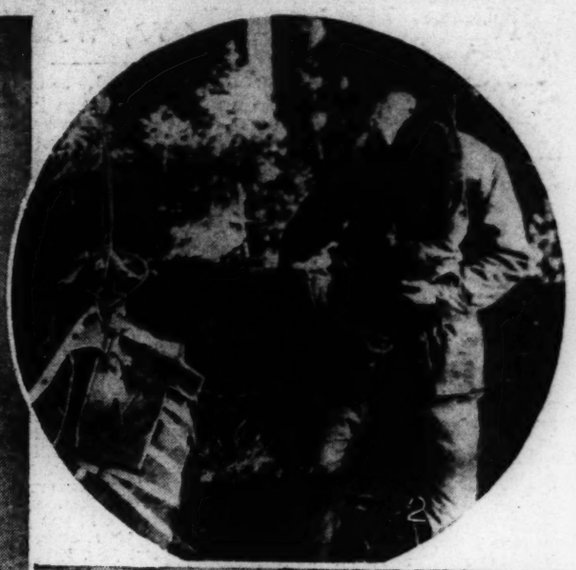
Several pairs of troopers were sent into the woods (it must be remembered that forests in the Pacific Northwest are usually so dense that a man on the ground can often fail to see a fire only a few hundred feet away). Each pair had hand tools, a back pump for water, and a two-way radio. If a team found its fire, it mopped up the blaze and radioed back for a bearing toward the next objective. But if the team did not sight its fire within a reasonable time, it reported back and then went into an Indian routine. The men would hunt for the safest spot handy and then build a small fire. The new puff of smoke would be sighted by the lookouts, who would flash new directions for proceeding.

The ability of the smoke-jumpers to cope quickly and effectively with a distant fire was dramatically demonstrated last summer.

In the previous summer, on an isolated mountainside in Oregon, a fire had broken out. This was before parachute troopers were available, and the Forest Service was forced to rely on men who proceeded by truck and then by foot across the rough terrain. They reached the fire 12 hours after it was first reported. By that time, the blaze was several hundred acres in extent, and the crews had to labor for days.

A similar fire broke out last summer a few miles away, on the same mountainside. This time, when it was spotted by lookouts, the high-flying smoke-jumpers were on hand at an airport about 150 miles away. They flew to the mountain, landed with their tools, and within two hours had the fire ditched in and under control. This is the kind of swift counterattack the new parachute troopers are prepared to deliver in case the enemy carries fire to our vast Western forest.





Associated Press; U. S. Forest Service

If Japs Bomb U. S. Forests

The possible attempt by a Jap seaplane to fire the Mount Emily forest region in Southern Oregon highlights the work of the "smoke jumpers" of the United States Forest Service. These parachute troopers are trained fire fighters. (1) Fully equipped they bail out from a plane to drop near the burning area. (2) A smoke jumper getting ready for action after landing. (3) If the Japs set fire to an isolated section of the vast forest region it might take 12 to 14 hours to get there by ground methods. By air the fire fighters can be there almost immediately. (4) Uncle Sam's smoke jumper in full battle garb, ready to board a plane that will take him to the fire-front. (5) With this supplementary stampede pack a crew of parachute troopers is self-sufficient for three full days in the woods. A two-way radio and a forehead lamp for night work are included in the kit.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, September 15, 1942

Most of the Time We'll Be Up in the Air, Says Nancy Harkness Love, WAFS Commander

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Del.

Wing to wing, women now take their place in the skies beside the men in the Air Transport Command in Uncle Sam's newly formed Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Service, to be known as the WAFS.

Their commander, Nancy Harkness Love, has already taken possession of the little bare pine office in the olive-drab headquarters building at the Army Air Base, Wilmington, Del. Her calm and easy presence seems already to have brought a bit of sky-borne peace to that hectic spot.

As we talked four caterpillar tractors with their unwieldy attachments clanged, ground, and snorted outside the small office window, levelling hills, churning up clouds of saffron dust from forgotten Delaware farm lands. A new air field was in the making. A new air service was beginning, for this was to be the home of the WAFS.

But the flyers who will comprise this squadron of 50 women are far from new at their jobs. They must have a commercial license with 200 horsepower rating (their commander holds a rating up to 600), they must have 500 flying hours to their credit, be utterly at home in cross-country flying, and have flown 50 hours within the past 12 months.

Requirements

Other requirements are American citizenship, a high school education, and age between 21 and 35 years. Members will have a Civil Service status, receiving $3,000 a year. However, it is not to be forgotten that Civil Service people working for the Army are subject to the Articles of War, and will be treated, in this case, like officers in the Army. They are liable to court-martial the same as an officer in the armed forces. A Wafs' time is her own, but she will be responsible for keeping all engagements.

"We're going to be living exactly as civilian pilots," Mrs. Love declared, "and the Army is now making our quarters ready. We are to be housed just over there," she said, squinting through the dust, "in that two-story frame building. Until now it has been occupied by bachelor officers.

"One of the problems this Command raises is where its members will stay while at Army bases, as women have never been permitted to live at any of them. This is at present the only one at which women will be housed. When away, we shall be routed to airports near cities to find accommotions. Here, however, we expect to be very comfortable.

"But most of the time," Mrs. Love continued, with a gleam of anticipation in her eyes, "we shall be out on trips—at least 70 to 80 per cent of the time."

Fly Planes to Bases

This squadron's work is to go to the airplane production factories, and as planes are finished, fly them to the various Army air bases, where they will go into regular service. After we deliver them, we return by air or train, whichever is the swiftest. All types of planes are flown by the men, but women pilots will be confined to handling lighter craft, and to flights within the continental United States.

Nancy Love is slight and not very tall, with wide-set, gray eyes and much sweetness in her expression. She has light brown hair touched with gray, though she is only 28. She has been flying for more than 12 years, and has logged more than 1,200 hours of flying time.

"My flying began," she recalls, "when a barnstormer flew out to Houghton, in Michigan, where I was born and raised. You know how it is," she continued, a crinkle of merriment at the corners of her eyes, "you look at a horse and think, 'I'd like to ride one.' Well, I guess I just looked at that barnstormer's airplane and said to myself, I'd like to fly one. He took me up for a few flights, and I loved it right away."

Nancy Love had to prove her own way in flying. "You must have a commercial license before you can get a job, you know. But I got one and I've never had any but a flying job since, except last spring when I went to work for the Ferrying Division of the Air Transport Command. That was my only ground job, but I did it so that I would be familiar with the entire procedure."

The first applicant for service with the squadron, Mrs. Betty Gillies of Syosset, L. I., had just been examined by Mrs. Love, and accepted. She and Mrs. Love are old friends. A small, dark, businesslike little person, Mrs. Gillies was still there—no hat, a raincoat thrown over her shoulder, her eyes still filled with the excitement of the moment. She has been serving as a pilot with the Grumman Aircraft Company at Bethpage, L. I., of which her husband is Vice-President. She has two children, a girl, eight, and Peter, nine.

"Peter is thrilled about my being part of the Army," Mrs. Gillies said, "and my husband is so sold on the idea he wishes he could go himself. I've done routine flying since 1931."

Commander Love has already examined and passed five girls. Three of them are married and have children. One has flown up from Louisiana, and of course there is one from Texas.

"This is an opportunity all women flyers ought to make the best of," declares Nancy Harkness Love, "and I think the girls are deadly serious about the work ahead. This is the greatest chance women have had to help in the war effort, and I would like to see the girls who are not yet qualified keep strictly at it, until they are fitted for the work. Now we have something to shoot at. We have wanted this chance for a long time. At last we've got it. Let's keep it."

Publisher's Reader—She Helps Put Books on Your Shelves

By Jane Kirk Huntley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Take a book out of your bookcase. Examine it. You find on its frontispiece the name of the author, the name of the illustrator, the name of the publisher, but nowhere appears the name of one of the persons most responsible for putting that book on your shelf—the publisher's reader.

This sifter of chaff from wheat, this patient, unassuming individual who, by a scribbled word, may make or break a writer's opportunity for fame, remains like a shadow in the background of every book that is published, always present, seldom recognized.

To find out what the mysterious job of being a publisher's reader is like, I called on Miss Elizabeth Lawrence of Harper & Bros. Due to vacancies caused by the war, she has recently been promoted from senior reader to editor, but she expects to continue reading in addition to her editorial work.

Miss Lawrence is slight of figure with a pretty face and deep-set brown eyes. Only her attractive head of gray hair belies the impression that she is just out of college.

The writing of countless summaries of manuscripts has influenced her manner of speaking, so that she condenses everything to a minimum.

Qualifications for the Job

Almost in one breath she enumerates the qualifications she thinks requisite for one aspiring to a reader's position:

"First, a good English background, then a knowledge of spelling, a little common sense, a catholic taste, an ability to pound a typewriter, and—what none of the youngsters out of college take into consideration—a knowledge of the mechanics of publishing. If they would start in almost any department except the editorial, it would be better for them."

Only a few reach the enviable goal attained by Miss Lawrence, for there are not many such positions. Each publisher employs under 20 readers, and the number of publishers is small.

Miss Lawrence's job is widely varied. One week she may spend entirely on a single manuscript, while in another she may cover many manuscripts on numerous subjects—history, fiction, biography, or poetry. The next week may be devoted wholly to editing or writing publicity blurbs. But it takes constant reading, reading, reading in order for the readers employed at Harpers to cull over the 2,000 manuscripts that are presented to them each year. A manuscript is read once and then turned over to the managing editor to decide from the report how many, if any, more readings it must be given.

"It's difficult to put your finger on any one thing a manuscript should have in order to be publishable," Miss Lawrence said, when I asked how she decides a book is good. "You must at least start with a willingness to be interested. Then if the thing does interest you, you can be pretty sure it will interest others. You can't afford to have prejudices in this business, but if you do have any, you must learn to take them into consideration. Sometimes I know that if a manuscript angers me, it will delight others to the same degree. Anything which stirs you up, either adversely or favorably, is certain to have vitality."

In publishing it is also difficult to single out any one individual as the discoverer of a best seller or a fine book. And so Miss Lawrence refuses to take any credits. The most she will admit is that she did give a push to "Washington Is Like That" by W. M. Kiplinger and to "No Day of Triumph" by J. Saunders Redding. "I lent encouragement in the beginning to Augusta Tucker, author of 'Miss Susie Slagle's' and she is to have a new book published this fall."

People are forever introducing their writer friends to her with the hope that she will find merit in their work, but Miss Lawrence doesn't mind.

"I was helped so much in my early days by others," she said, "that I like to do what I can for the young or obscure beginners."

Oft-Told Tale

Miss Lawrence's story is the oft-told tale of the small-town girl's success in the big city, and she tells it as sketchily as she might outline the plot of a novel. Born in Galesburg, Illinois, she moved with her parents to the state of Washington when a baby, and there grew up. When it came time for college, she returned to her birthplace to attend Knox College. Ironically enough, though she majored in English, she graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, because of a few missing credits in Latin. Then she returned to Ellensburg, Washington, and worked for a while as society editor of The Record, a daily newspaper, circulation 3,085.

As an excuse for coming to New York she took a graduate course at Columbia University "while pounding the pavements." "I typed and helped edit and put in shape a manuscript for a woman whom I found through the columns of The Times. I ran out of money and worked in various capacities with Doubleday Doran out in Garden City. I was with them six years, and then after a year of free lancing, came to Harper's, where I have been for seven years."

When I asked if she had any desire to write a book herself, she replied, "I did once, but this work has made me awfully conscious that less rather than more books need to be written, unless you definitely have something to say. I'm not at all sure I have something to say. I'm a better listener. I've found a great deal of satisfaction in being the middle man between writers and readers. It's a full-time job in itself and you can make pretty much what you want to out of it. You can do all kinds of editing, if you care about that, for many manuscripts come in that need touching up to a lesser or greater degree. It may even work into collaboration.

"A reader's salary is never large, for he is paid to go over hundreds of manuscripts that can never be published and sold. You have to take the fun of the job in part payment."

Bruno

"B. J. Is O. K."

There was a bit of an uproar at Martin's Air Field in Walla Walla, Wash., when the class of young men whose ages ranged from 18 to 37 appeared there for the instructors training, and learned that their instructor was a 21-year-old girl. But it wasn't many hours before they learned that pretty Barbara Jane Erickson, a former University of Washington co-ed, was not only a mighty good pilot and teacher and as thorough as any man, but that she was an all-around person. "B. J. is O. K." they have agreed.

Miss Erickson took a Civilian Pilot Training Program course in 1939, with four similar courses following. This training consumed a year and a half, and during this time she was majoring in home economics at the university. In 1940 she won the University of Washington regional aviation scholarship competition, the finals taking her to Washington, D. C., where she was presented with a handsome award by Jimmy Doolittle. She has 800 flying hours to her credit and hopes soon to increase her record (which, incidentally, includes no forced landings) to 1,000 hours.

Habits of Obedience Can Be Learned Early

This is the last of a series of six articles for young mothers which has been published on the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor on consecutive Tuesdays, giving them helpful information on the care and feeding of babies through the first year. The writer, Cathryn S. Keith, is a Christian Science nurse, specializing in baby cases.

By Cathryn S. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The five previous articles have dealt largely with your baby's physical care, so in this final article we shall consider discipline an important factor in his mental development.

Two extremes to which parents go in disciplining their children are leniency, because they fear the baby will resent discipline, and excessive firmness or domination through fear that the baby will be spoiled unless he reacts in a certain preconceived manner outlined by his parents. Both are erroneous and are based on a false sense of discipline. The word discipline is too often associated with punishment, while in its truer sense it is education, a process of character development that begins at birth and goes on through life. You want your baby to develop into a lovable, thoughtful child who is obedient because of the high sense of right you are helping him to develop, and not through fear of punishment.

Do Not Foster Demands

Do not foster in your baby the desire for attention. His needs are simple and easily met. If you are feeding him properly and caring for his physical needs, he should demand little else during the first weeks. If he is frequently awake between feedings, some change in food or schedule is needed and can only be corrected by finding the cause and removing it. Holding him, walking the floor with him, rocking him, etc., will not change the situation, but will soon turn a peaceful, happy baby into a petulant, demanding one.

After the first few weeks, the baby will be awake sometime between his feedings, particularly when he sleeps through from 10 p. m. until 6 a. m. He does not need attention at this time, but provide some moving objects for him to watch. One manufacturer of children's toys has colorful birds suspended from a frame which will hold a baby's interest for a surprisingly long time and help him to focus his eyes. Bright-colored balloons or balls are a good substitute. Out of doors, the flickering of sunlight on the branches serves the same purpose and provides unending interest.

If you establish in your own thinking a sense of orderliness and timeliness for the various activities of your baby's day, he will respond. Remember that he is not too young to learn that harmony results from obedience. When you make a change in schedule or add new foods, do not be fearful of the baby's reaction to the change, but realize that he is receptive to a progressive idea. Your own attitude in regard to his food, play, sleep, etc., will greatly influence his behavior.

Begin very early the practice of leaving the baby alone either on a big bed or in his play pen. The latter is the safer after the first few weeks. If you begin early, there will be no occasion for tears and punishment when the time comes for him to play alone in his room or out-of-doors. When he is toddling, a gate across the nursery door will give him the freedom of a room where he can play without too much supervision. At about the same time substitute a large, fenced-in play yard for his play pen out of doors. In this way you will overcome the sense of unhappiness that results from keeping him too long in the narrow confines of the pen.

Anticipate His Need

Anticipate his need of change and do not expect him to stay in one place for a long period of time. Before he begins to fuss, provide a change of scene or a different toy. When he begins to creep, give him the freedom of the house for a time each day. He must learn the meaning of the word "no" and the difference between mummy's things and his own. He would not be expressing much intelligence if he did not try to examine all the different objects within his reach in the room. Use direction instead of suppression in this training. Keep a few toys of absorbing interest in the living room and give these to him when it is necessary to take your possessions from him, carefully explaining that the toy or book is his while the other is mummy's.

It will be necessary to be firm, persistent, and patient, but how well rewarded you will feel when you can take him to your friends' homes without fear of a mishap with their choice possessions. If there are one or two objects which hold special fascination for him, it is better to put them away for a period than to make too great an issue of it, but on the whole, he should learn to differentiate between his and mummy's possessions.

Things to Remember

The correct sense of discipline also enters into the formation of good eating habits. Again much depends upon your attitude. There are a few wise do's and dont's that it would be well for you to remember. Don't fasten your own food likes and dislikes on the baby, but expect him to like all the food you give him. Don't say he doesn't like a food because he rejects it the first few times.

Give him a small amount of new food the first day and continue with one or two teaspoonsful until he learns to like it. If the dislike continues, don't force the food, but wait a few weeks and try again. In all probability he will have forgotten the first experience and will eat it with great gusto. If there is a real aversion to a certain food such as spinach, don't force it, but substitute a similar leafy vegetable. Don't insist upon a certain amount of food daily; his appetite may vary just as yours does. Your insistence upon a specific amount of food amounts to one human will triumphing over another and discord is the usual result.

Don't let him know that the state of his appetite affects you in any way. If he shows signs of not wanting his food or of dawdling over it, matter-of-factly remove the tray. Even if this should continue for several days maintain your calm and above all do not give him food between meals during such an experience. He will soon be eating with his usual relish. Don't discuss his reaction to food before him.

Secret of Good Habits

The secret of good eating habits is in starting early with the cup, spoon, and a variety of foods. Most of the babies I know drank their orange juice from a cup at the second or third week, so it was a simple matter to change from the bottle to the cup at the proper time. Be sure the food is not too warm and that it is smooth in texture. As you add the coarser foods, begin with small amounts. Let him hold his own zwieback, arrowroot cookie, and bacon as soon as he is able, as chewing on these helps in preparing him for chopped foods.

Prepare his tray attractively with a change of dishes from time to time and keep paper napkins at hand for wiping his face and food spilled on the tray, and you will early instill habits of neatness. Provide him with his own spoon as soon as he can manage it; he will enjoy trying to help himself while you feed him. Your own right expectancy and good judgment will do much to make mealtime harmonious.

And now my articles come to a close. My sincere wish is that you may enjoy to the fullest each successive stage in your baby's growth.

Correction

In the fifth article of this series, which appeared last Tuesday, "poached liver" should have read "puréed liver."

German Mothers Begin to Feel Concern For Children Under Hitler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What will become of our children?"

This is the question countless German women are asking today, according to the report of a Swedish journalist who visited the country just a month ago and found many ready to talk of their plight and of their aversion to the Nazi regime.

Viewing with alarm the steady demoralization of education in Germany, the closing of entire schools in some places in order to use the children for labor in the fields, and the sending of young girls to the "Arbeitsdienst" (Labor Service) where they are a prey to Nazi doctrines, German mothers find small comfort in the decorations the Government now awards to those having four children or more in the family.

Bolstering Waning Morale

Concerned over the changing attitude of women toward the Nazi regime, "responsible Nazi circles" are inventing new plans for bolstering up the waning morale while they continue to impose increasingly heavy burdens on the war-weary women of the country. The "Mother Cross" now given to women who are mothers of four or more children entitles those so decorated to be saluted by every Hitler youth. Since May 24, by official Nazi decree Mother's Day in Germany, this medal has been given to 5,680 women in Berlin alone.

Even the press and radio, reflecting concern, not actually for the women themselves, but for the effect of their changing attitude toward the advancing oppression under which they have been bending, now admonish the public to take care that "workers and foremen treat female workers decently and that the presumptuous tone of voice ceases."

Robert F. Ley, the Reich's labor leader, has embraced every opportunity to pay public tribute to the colossal tasks being performed by the women and to repeat the admonition to treat them well; but accompanying the tribute and the admonition is the invariable injunction to the women to work harder, exert more strength, and produce more.

In the beginning, when Hitler came into power and promoted the "family policy," thousands of women were tempted to give up their factory jobs, looking forward to a happy future as a wife and mother. The "marriage assistance" of 1,000 marks, which was paid with public money, made marriage a welcome speculation for many Nazis who pocketed the money and then left the wife and child to shift for themselves. Even where this was not the case, the newly-established homes never felt the "economic ascent" that had been promised for the country. Instead came war, food restrictions, higher prices, lower wages, longer working hours, and increasing hardships.

Many of the marriages, beset by these difficulties, were unhappy ones. The wives and mothers could not return to the factories because the jobs they had left were taken by Nazi party members formerly unemployed. Some of them then began to see the motive behind Hitler's so called "family policy."

Soon, however, there were plenty of factory jobs available as men were conscripted for military service, and the Government changed its mind about home being the place for German women. The factory wanted them. There was work to be done in the fields. The new slogan was "The wife must not only care for her family but must work as well." This means for thousands of German women a 10-hour work day and an hour or two getting to and from work.

SS Still Boasts

Despite the yeoman service they render on the farms where they boss prisoner-of-war farm hands, their long hours in factories and every other kind of work that keeps the country from collapse, they continue to bear children. It was boasted in April by the powerful SS that in most SS families the third war baby was already arriving, and public health authorities reported the birth rate had hardly suffered despite 2½ years of war.

From Gertrud Scholz-Klink, Nazi "Women's Führer," comes the declaration to the women of the Third Reich: "No wailing and opposition at home shall disturb the holy peace of our fighters at the front."

American Plan Meals Criticized As Wasteful in Wartime

By the Associated Press

New York

Strictly a la carte is the order of a food conservation and manpower saving program submitted for Government approval by restaurateurs who foresee wartime food scarcities.

The proposal, drawn up by Rene Muller, New York maitre d'hotel, seeks elimination of the table d'hote, plate dinners and other fixed price meals which have become American institutions.

Mr. Muller contends much food is wasted by the public's natural tendency to take everything listed on a fixed-price meal, even when that much food is not wanted.

If the diner paid item by item, he would select dishes carefully, usually making a choice between appetizer and soup, between salad and dessert and skipping such frou frou as celery and radishes. Already some restaurants have cut the fixed-price meals to such choices.

Besides saving much food, says Mr. Muller, this dish by dish ordering would lessen the manpower needed to prepare and serve multiple course meals. He estimated that half again as many diners could be served by a given amount of manpower. The shortage of help available for restaurants will become more acute as the armed forces and war production drain the available personnel.

To the public which shies at the expensive sound of "a la carte," Mr. Muller insists such meals will cost less than the present table d'hote variety. He had drawn up two sample menus showing this, one for medium cost eating, the other for higher priced meals.

"Present a la carte prices are an insult to the public," Mr. Muller said. "But if table d'hote were eliminated, with resultant savings in food and manpower, costs would go down."

Mr. Muller's plan, which he hopes the Government will order as a conservation measure, will be presented to the National Restaurant Association convention in Chicago in early October.

Take Your Cart To Market

We may not be able to buy a new model automobile this year but we will have some choice of the style and color of a shopping wagon or cart. For manufacturers are coming to the rescue of housewives who help save tires and gas by carrying their own groceries and other packages.

They are offering practically every size and color in wicker and wooden baskets on wheels plus some very de luxe models. One two-wheel unit folds up like a deck chair and can be carried to the market. There, placed in an upright position, it is ready to receive groceries in a large bag, and the loaded vehicle is pushed home, steered by the handle.

Haircutting Reduced To Mathematics

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Reno of Hollywood, the coiffeur, announces to the world that he has reduced the female haircut to a mathematical certainty.

Once he has set up an individual hair style for a woman, he told the convention of the American Cosmeticians National Association, the pattern can be recorded with a simple two- or three-figured notation so that it can be reproduced by almost anyone anywhere.

He declared, "It has been worked out to a mathematical certainty. It is impossible to make a mistake or cut a knick in the hair. The hair is divided into sections and cut on an angle, each strand being measured exactly as the predetermined pattern specified."

So, Luigi, if Madame should come into your shop some day with a card marked "326," don't stare. It simply means, "Hello, Luigi, how are the kids? Leave it long on top this time, and don't use the clippers."

U. S. Women Ferry Combat Planes

By the Associated Press

Washington

More than a score of U. S. women are piloting planes with a British Air Transport auxiliary, the United States War Department disclosed in announcing appointment of Jacqueline Cochran to direct an Army Air Force program for training women pilots for noncombat duty.

Miss Cochran, a well-known figure in American aviation, returned recently from England after accompanying overseas a group of women pilots to serve with a British Air Transport auxiliary.

"I am proud of the fine work being done by the more than a score of American women pilots now in England," she said. "Those who arrived during the spring and early summer are already ferrying combat equipment. One alone has ferried more than 50 Hurricanes and Spitfires during the last month."

The training program for women pilots, the War Department said, is designed to set up a pool of trained women fliers from which will be drawn personnel for noncombat duties "to release as many men pilots as possible for combat and other important duties."

The formation of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron was announced last week.

Novel Party Proves Fun for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently 12 members of a neighborhood group received clever invitations written on brown paper, torn to represent dried leaves, inviting them to take a walk in the woods in search of dried material for plant arrangements to be used for decorating this coming winter.

Each carried a basket, strings and scissors. Every vacant lot, field, and wooded place gave dried grasses, weeds, leaves, cones, and stones. Finally the company of hikers returned to the hostess' home where a prize was offered for the best idea on how to use the material.

TRY THIS TODAY....
Ginger Pineapple Upside Down Cake
... ADD ½ teaspoon magic-flavored Mapleine to your favorite gingerbread recipe or to prepared gingerbread mix. Sprinkle bottom of greased pan with ½ cup sugar in which you have blended ½ teaspoon of Mapleine. Arrange pineapple rings in pan. Pour gingerbread batter over pineapple. Bake as usual. Turn out, serve hot with whipped cream.
A tongue-tickling blend of flavors, this dessert spells "m-m-more!" Mapleine brings a tempting flavor of its own, accents spice and fruit flavors, too! Discover the dozens of winning ways that Mapleine perks up your foods in '42. Gives a new zest to main dishes! Imparts a delicious flavor to quick, economical syrup! Get a bottle from your grocer today.
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The NEW, MODERN, TWIN BABY RECORD BOOK. Records only the HAPPY HOURS. "WEE TWINS" is published by the originators of "ME, MYSELF AND I," the original plastic covered baby record book. The whimsical illustrations are by Bernard E. Wolf, for many years with Walt Disney Studios. Clear transparent cover frames twins' own photographs. "WEE TWINS," pink or blue, about $3.00. "ME, MYSELF AND I," Pink or Blue, about $2.00. Ask for "WEE TWINS" and "ME, MYSELF AND I" at the Infants' Department of your favorite store or Baby Specialty Shop . . . or write for name of your nearest dealer.
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Junior Clubs in London Run By The Save the Children Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, July 20

A quantity of toys have recently arrived which I believe were dispatched by readers of your paper for Christmas time in the shelters, and I would like to send our very sincere thanks for such generous gifts, and to say how useful these toys will be. Perhaps they are of even more value arriving at this time than they would have been at Christmas, for such supplies are now almost unprocurable here and will become increasingly difficult to get.

They will, therefore, be doubly appreciated by the children and we will keep some for next Christmas, which will surely be less festive than was Christmas of last year. Will you please, therefore, express our sincere thanks to those who have given those toys.

Might I take this opportunity of telling you about the further developments of our children's work. We now have four permanent children's clubs running every night in different parts of London. These are somewhat pioneer ventures and are proving to be most valuable to the children of school age who attend. The Boroughs have made available premises to us for the duration of the war.

We are sending you pictures of the "Camel" public house, which is a new venture down at Bethnal Green in the East End. This is in the middle of a large bombed site, which the Borough has given to us for use as allotments and a co-operative farm scheme, and out of a sea of debris, which is shown in one of the pictures, we have started to make pig stys, rabbit hutches and allotments in which to grow a good number of vegetables, etc. The house itself is admirably suited as club premises and the children have been assisting in redecorating and in cleaning up the house, which had been very badly bombed. We have already a loom and a potter's wheel, plans made for teaching ballet dancing, camping at the week ends, excursions to other parts of London and to museums, besides the usual handicraft activities.

A somewhat similar club for 350 is already running in Paddington, and there are also permanent Clubs in Battersea and in Marylebone meeting every night of the week besides 16 Play Centres which are running in different halls, schools, etc., most nights.

We feel these children's clubs are meeting some very real needs as they provide a place that the children can call their own and where they can pursue their own activities. We have tried to keep the numbers as small as possible in order to concentrate on individual children.

The effects of the war upon the children have continued to be surprising. They have not often suffered any nervous shock from the air raids, but they have felt most the breakup of home life due to fathers joining up in the forces and the mothers working in the factories, and also to the shelter life. It means that the children are now out of the habit of going home in the evening, but they are instead running wild in the streets every evening until ten o'clock. The provision, therefore, of clubs after school hours is of very real value, and it is this need that The Save the Children Fund Clubs is trying to meet, and which your Christian Science Monitor through publishing letters and articles has so kindly supported.

(Miss) Rhoda S. Harris
The Save the Children Fund

Fox Photos

Children painting and redecorating the "Camel" public house at Bethnal Green in the East End of London to make it over into a Junior Club. This is one of the activities of The Save the Children Fund. This is in the middle of a large bombed site. A portion of it is seen in one of the other pictures.

Armchair Trip to Navajo Lands

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California.

Greetings, Mr. Chairman:

Summer's over and I think it's time someone took the Round Tablers on a vacation!

Let's "peek" into the wonderland that is Monument Valley. I say "peek" because without pictures you can't really get much more than just that.

The valley covers an area approximately 50 by 60 miles and is located in southeastern Utah and northeastern Arizona on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Accommodations are available at Harry Goulding's Trading Post, Utah. With the exception of Oljeto, 10 miles further on, this post is the farthest white habitation from a railroad in the United States . . . 180 miles from Flagstaff, Arizona. The mail comes in twice a week at the post office 25 miles away. Very few of the Indians from this remote section have been to school, and most all of them are "long-hairs." The roads are not the kind to delight the average tourist—not more than a thousand people have visited here.

In this spot it is possible to really get away from it all, and to make the "get-away" more complete, and for the additional fun we get out of it, we always go native, dressing as Navajo squaws. Their native dress consists of a long-sleeved, loose-fitting velveteen blouse, usually bedecked with silver buttons, a wide ankle-length skirt of bright cotton material, preferably sateen, and the wider the skirt the swankier it is according to Navajo fashions (mine is eight yards wide with a sixteen-yard ruffle!), red-brown native buckskin and cowhide mocassins reaching about four inches above the ankle, and of course the everpresent turquoise and silver jewelry.

Picture, if you can, dunes of orange and golden-yellow sand rippled by the wind, the color accenting the gray and green vegetation. Add to this, "monuments" of reddish-orange sandstone rising 800 to 1,200 feet above the valley floor bearing the names "Pioneer Woman," "Rooster Rock," "The Totem Pole," "Mitten Buttes," "Emperor On His Throne," "Train Rock," "The Sisters Entering the Cathedral" . . . these are only a few—all unbelievably realistic and solely the artistry of the elements. Their color constantly changes as the sun rides westward. Against bluish-purple—by sundown they have run through soft orange-tan, rosy-pink, and lavender, until with the last rays of the setting sun they are sometimes so red as to seem almost transparent.

To this wonderfully fascinating and unbelievably colorful land the Navajo and his horse, his herds of sheep and goats, lend a harmonizing and primitive note.

Best wishes to you all.

(Miss) G. V. B.

A Tuesday Column

Fox Photos

Out of a sea of debris in this section which a London Borough gave to The Save the Children Fund for allotments and co-operative farm schemes, the members of the Fund's Junior Clubs cleared places for rabbit hutches, vegetable gardens, etc.

Increasing and Improving Asiatic Studies In the American Public Schools

A Two-Part Article: Part Two

By Don V. Hart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One problem the Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education has faced is the lack of instructional material on the Far East. A good children's book on Chinese geography seems to be non-existent; too many children's books on the life and manners of the Chinese still picture a nation of yesteryear with pigtails, bound feet, and incense-filled temples. Adequate and accurate literature on India and the islands of the Pacific do not exist for use in the elementary and secondary schools. Most of what materials are available for instructional usage are sadly out-dated in information and spirit. To remedy this condition a series of carefully planned pamphlets has been initiated by the Committee, some to be addressed to teachers, others to pupils.

The pamphlets are to be of a supplementary nature rather than exhaustive of a selected theme. Today these pamphlets are being written throughout the nation. At Harvard University a pamphlet on Boston's Chinatown is in preparation, its purpose being to dispel the air of mystery and exoticism that most people believe envelops an American Chinatown.

Pamphlet on Chinese Language

Another pamphlet is being written by Professor Herrlee Creel of the University of Chicago, who will tell pupils about the Chinese written language as a "form of streamlined art." In the workshop of the University of Michigan this summer two graduate students have been developing a pamphlet for high school use that will tell American school children about Chinese schools and student life in general.

At Cornell, a teacher working under the direction of Howard Anderson and Knight Biggerstaff, who are in turn co-operating with the Committee, is preparing a pamphlet for teachers on how to include Asiatic material in world history. Heretofore, the world history that has been taught in the schools has been almost exclusively the history of Western civilization. The Cornell pamphlet is to aid the teacher in presenting a course which will be world history in fact as well as in name. At Harvard a similar pamphlet is being prepared for teachers of American history. The American Council plans to make these pamphlets available for school use this fall.

Much Has Been Accomplished

With the stimulating and directing of teachers through the institute meetings, with the writing of needed pamphlets on the Far East, much has been accomplished by the Committee in a surprisingly short period of time. Pearl Buck's East and West Association is also working in close co-operation with the Committee to improve the level of understanding concerning the Far East. The East and West Association was established to "explain Asia to America and America to Asia" and stresses Asiatic study at the adult education level.

Other organizations working with the Committee are the China Institute, East Indies Institute, and the Institute of Pacific Relations. With the co-operative participation of allied foundations and associations under a general master-plan, progress is likely to be well-integrated and directed with the smallest possible waste of energy.

Exploratory Work

The work of the Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education is exploratory and stimulative. It is seeking advice and counsel from schools and colleges, and individual teachers on all matters within its scope of activities. Any school or teacher who is interested in the work being done and desires to keep in touch with the new developments in the field may secure a bulletin published periodically by writing to the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The first bulletin, published in June, 1942, was titled "Asia in the Schools" and contains short articles, lists of new films, books, leaflets, curriculum material, magazine articles, and phonograph recordings on Asiatic subjects. The second issue, published early in July, contained a short article on the relation of Chinese history to world history and a helpful list and description of the various organizations now interested in Asiatic studies.

The task ahead of the Committee on Asiatic Studies is a difficult one. But the early reports that are emerging from the institute meetings, the evidence of constructive action on the part of both school administrators and civic leaders, and the gradual creation of alive and accurate sources of new information on the Far East, point towards a successful accomplishment of the majority of desired objectives. These objectives are to discard forever the archaic concepts we commonly hold about Asia and to create a new realistic and friendly attitude towards those peoples of "the East" whose co-operation is essential in the establishment of a domestic world order.

Part One of this article was published Sept. 8th.

Tell Our Office Of Education

Schools and colleges throughout the Nation are putting into practical effect many of the policies recommended by the U. S. Office of Education Wartime Commission.

Institutions are invited to send to the Wartime Commission reports of all activities which show what is being done to adapt education to the war effort.

School Life

Low Salaries Serious

More than one-half of the teachers in the United States are paid less than $1,500 a year. Teachers' salaries have risen less than 4 per cent during the last year in spite of an increased living cost of more than 15 per cent. More than 100,000 of the nation's 1,000,000 teachers receive salaries under $600 a year. These teachers are finding that they can earn as much in a week of working in a war industry as they get for a month of teaching school. In these low-salaried areas it will be impossible to hire competent teachers for the opening of schools in September. It is reported that many rural schools will not be able to open at all.

Lafayette Collection Added To at Lafayette College

Easton, Pa.

With the acquisition by Lafayette College, through an anonymous gift, of the valuable General Lafayette collection formerly owned by the Essex Country Club, the Lafayette Collection in Van Wickle Memorial Library is now believed to be among the best in the world, especially in autograph and printed material.

The latest collection acquired by the college consists of 85 pieces and includes an old oil painting of Lafayette by Charles P. Harrison, 38½ x 29½ inches; many engravings, lithographs, panels, proclamations, newspaper clippings and valuable autographed letters by and to Lafayette. Other valuable Lafayette memorabilia, gathered throughout the years, has been on exhibition in the library for some time.

* * *

An autographed letter signed by George Washington, dated June 3, 1762, in which an error made in a previous letter is corrected, is included in the latest addition. The earliest autographed letter by Lafayette in the collection is dated August, 1781, at Malvern Hill, and is addressed to His Excellency Governor Lee, being a report made by Commodore Barron, referring to the fleet having sailed, with Baltimore as its destination.

An autographed letter by Lafayette dated Nov. 21, 1786, records the excellent service tended him by a Negro named James; another such letter dated Aug. 11, 1814, covers two-and-a-half pages and refers to the monetary depreciation and difficulties in Louisiana, speculation in land there, and deplores the damage done in the War of 1812.

* * *

The names of President Madison, Crawford, Gallatin, and Bayard are mentioned in some of the autographed letters, of which there are a large number, both in English and French. The letters by and to Lafayette refer to the struggle for independence both here and in France and should prove to be a valuable aid to historians in their study of General Lafayette.

Through the Editor's Window

"Union Now"

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With conflict rife in the world, we do well to make sure it doesn't get a single chance to become a dictator in our own private lives. The enemy would like nothing better than that we should spend our energies quarreling among ourselves.

Not alone is unity important in our expression as a country co-operating with others of the United Nations, and as one part of the land or one political party, with another. It is urgent that we do not fall into conflict among ourselves as lesser groups of individuals.

Education was never more important than now. We cannot afford to have faculty discord. A school whose staff, including the employees and the office staff, is strongly united can be a power for good with its pupils and in its community. Too much must be achieved this year for petty professional jealousy or personal inharmony to be looked upon as anything but a form of sabotage.

The same is true among the students. It is equally true in business offices, factories, and in the home. Let us remember that the Axis method—as is also the method of any sort of destructive thinking—is to divide and conquer. And let us at the outset refuse to be divided.

* * *

It may be easy in big things to recognize this insidious Fifth Columnist. A school or a church organization where the personnel separates into factions each striving to run things is a condition fairly easy to recognize. Members of a family may openly reach what they feel to be the parting of the ways, and all the world note the conflict. Two one-time friends may clash and face mutual disillusionment and separation. In these big things so easy to identify, sincere persons may, and often do, face out the situation and through supreme efforts master it, until all is harmonious. This can happen and is happening in school faculties. Concerning various groups or individuals it is also recorded in one way or another in newspaper columns every day.

* * *

But the tricky Fifth Columnist is the petty circumstance. How often a sharp reply, a small criticism, even a lack of interest will separate two teachers on a staff, or keep a family from enriching itself through love and mutual appreciation. It is the small cause of inharmony, then, that rather should be watched out for and done away with.

And not alone do we need to eject all that tends toward pulling us apart—we on a staff or in our homes. Don't we also need to emphasize and re-emphasize values of unity—the loving-kindness and mutual appreciation that are like a warm handclasp even when felt across the miles? Unity is a positive thing. It must be won, and it can often be won only through individual sacrifices and adjustments. Holding to the conviction that unity is essential if we are to do our best work, we will gladly and persistently sacrifice for it.

* * *

Never have we had a greater need for this individual kind of "Union Now." Alert to the thousands of petty little ways in which the workers in every organization are separated, pulled apart, and thereby weaken and even block their work, let us be more active in supporting those we discern to be "on the job," more alert to stand "with loins girded," "strong in the Lord." If we refuse conflict and sincerely seek to achieve united hearts, we will be contributing to the war effort and to the peace after it, in incalculable measure.

A Tuesday Column

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	490,000
Previous day's sales	312,510
1942 volume to date	70,755,610
1941 volume to date	98,287,235

Utilities Lead Selective Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Revived tax relief hopes spurred selective buying in today's stock market but, on the whole, failed to touch off much of a rally.

Utilities pushed up at the start on action of the Senate Finance Committee in voting concerns permission to deduct preferred dividends from surtaxes. Other groups were aided by the shaving of combined normal and surtax rates and the cutting of the holding period for capital assets.

Early gains ranged from fractions to 2 points at the best, with scattered favorites jumping 4 or so on limited dealings. The appearance of sizable blocks of low-quoted issues expanded volume in the morning. There was a subsequent let down in activity and prices wavered in many cases near the close. Transfers were around 400,000 shares.

Among assorted issues touching new highs for the year were International Telephone and Goodyear. Wide advances were posted for senior stocks of Public Service of N. J., Electric Power & Light, American Power & Light and Commonwealth & Southern.

Low-priced rail loans continued as active leaders of the bond market today and many in this category established new highs for the recent advance in the final hour.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 2s 50-48 Dec	104.6	104.5	104.5
2 2½s 67-62	100.14	100.14	100.14
4 2½s 72-67	101.5	101.5	101.5

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
160 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72½	72¾
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57	57	57
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	69¾	69½	69½
8 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Am T&T 3½s 61	106	107¼	107¾
14 Am T&T 3s 56	106	106⅞	106⅞
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Ath W W & E 6s 75	92	92	92
3 Atm Del 4s 57	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
7 Atm Del 4s 58	103¾	103	103¼
8 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111	111
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	29½	29½	29½
18 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81⅜	81¼	81¼
19 A C Line ctf 4s 52	70¾	70½	70½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅜	62	62¼
61 A C Line 5s 45	102	102	102
22 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	86½	85¼	85½
38 B&O 95 st A	29¾	29	29
4 B&O 96 st C	33¾	33¾	33¾
28 B&O 2000 st D	28	28	28
8 B&O 96 st F	29	28	28
4 B&O cv 4s st	34½	34¼	34¾
1 B&O 4s 48	58¼	58¼	58¼
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49	48¾	49
8 B&O S W 50 st	41¾	41¼	41¼
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	89½	89¾	89½
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	89½	89½	89½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103	103
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
5 Beth Stl 3 s 65	100	100	100
4 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37¾	37¾
9 Boston&Me 4s 60	72¼	72	72¼
7 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	101½	101½	101½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Buf R&P 57 st	36	36	36
62 Bur C Rad No 5s 34	9¼	9¼	9½
1 Bur C Rad No 5s 54ct	8½	8½	8½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Can Pac 5s 54	94¾	94¾	94¾
13 Can Pac 4½s 46	99½	99½	99½
3 Caro C&O 4½s 81	108½	108½	108
40 Cent of Ga 5½s 59	7⅛	6¾	7
100 Cen of Ga 5s 59	7¼	6¾	7¼
29 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19⅝	18½	19½
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	88½	88¾	88½
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81	80⅝	81
98 Cen RR N J 5s 87	20½	19⅞	20½
20 Cen RR N J 4s 87	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
46 Cen RR N J 5s 87 Reg	18¼	18	18¼
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	88	88½	88½
30 Chap P&F(38) 4½s 50	104	103⅝	103¾
39 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¾	103½	103¾
198 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23½	22¾	23⅛
15 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75⅜	74⅝	75
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	67	66½	67
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78½	78¼	78¼
6 CB&Q 4s III 49	95	95	95
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30½	30	30⅛
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 3038	38⅞	38½	38⅞
37 ChGtW West 4s 38	47⅞	47½	47½
14 Chi I & L 6s 66	9½	9	9¼
1 Chi I & L&s 47	26¾	26¾	26¾
18 Chi I & L 5s 63	8½	8½	8½
160 Chi Mil & St P 5s 75	16¾	16½	16¾
80 CMSP&P rfg 4½s 89	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
12 CM&SP 4½s 89C	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	4¾	4¾	4¾
27 CM&SP gen 4s 89	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	13¾	13¾	13¾
70 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23⅜	23½
27 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	38¼	34¾	35
30 Chi & NW 4½s 87	35	34½	34½
319 Chi & NW cv 5½s 49	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
81 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¾	22¾	23¼
40 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	23¾	22¾	23¼
71 Chi&NW 4s 87	34¼	33¾	33¾
3 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33¾	33⅞	33⅞
15 Chi&NW 3½s 87	33	32⅝	33
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	8	8	8
79 CRI&P 4½s 52A	17¾	17¼	17¾
4 CRI&P 4½s 52	4½	4	4½
126 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	29¾	29½	29¾
95 CRI&P 4s 88	16¾	16¼	16⅝
280 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	16½	16¼	16⅝
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98	98	98
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	95¾	95¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	42	42	42
4 Childs Co&s 43	44	44	44
40 CCC&StL 4½s 77	40	48⅜	49½
10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70½	70½	70½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
5 Cliev-Sh Line 4½s 61	70½	69¼	70½
3 ClevTunTerm 5s 73	68¼	68¼	68¼
21 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61⅜	60¾	60¾
43 Col&So 4½s 80	25¼	25¼	25⅜
304 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90¾	90¾	90¾
100 Col G 5s52 May reg	90¾	90¾	90¾
29 Columbia G 5s 1962	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s52	108½	108½	108½
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	110	110	110
8 Con Edis 3¼s 48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Con Edis 3½s 68	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Consol cr 3½s 51	104	104	104
6 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	92¾	92	92¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	30½	30½	30½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90⅝	90⅞	90⅜
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58½	56¼	58½
24 D & R G 4½s 36	21¾	21¼	21¼
143 D & R G 5s 36	31¾	30¾	30¾
2 D & R G West 5s 55	4	4	4
70 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	2⅞	3
28 D & R G West 5s 78	19	18½	18¾
9 Del Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Duluth S&A & Ir 37	25	25	25
81 El Paso & NW 5s 48	68¾	66¾	66¾
43 Erie 4½s 2015	84½	84¼	84½
3 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
20 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98	98
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¾	14½	14½
1 Fonda,J&G3¼s25d	4½	4½	4½
8 Fonda J&G 2-4s 52st	4½	4½	4½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Goth Silk Ho 4s 48	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77B	97	97	97
11 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108	108	108
15 Gt Nor 4s 46G	96¼	96	96¼
10 G Bay & W deb B	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Gulf Mob&Nor 5s 50	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Gulf M&O 4½s 75	68¾	68¾	68¾
8 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Hoe & Coe 1st mtg 44	102½	102½	102½
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¾	42¾	42¾
4 Hud & Man rfg 5½ 57	46½	46	46½
43 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¼	20¼	20¾
1 Il Cen 4s 52	80	80	80
11 Il Cen 4s 53	48¾	48¾	48¾
37 Il Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	46	46½
10 Il Cen 4½s 66	44¾	44½	44¾
2 Il Cen 5s 55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41¼	41¼	41¼
19 ICAC&L&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49¾	49¾
34 ICAC&L&NO 4½s 63	45	44¾	45
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
147 Int Gt Nor 6½ 52	4¼	4	4
100 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	20	24½	24½
57 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 A	23¾	23¾	23¾
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	24	23¾	24
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s	38½	38½	38½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
32 Int T&T 4½s 39	87½	87½	87½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	80	80	80
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
39 KSP&S Mem 4s 36	88	88½	88½
10 K C Booth 2s 50	63	63	63
1 K C Term 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
1 Leh A NY 4s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70	70	70
23 Leh Val Coal 5s 64st	72¾	72¼	72½
47 Leh Val N 5s 2003 st	27	26¾	27
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	33¾	33¾	33¾
100 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	32	32¾
134 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21¾	20¾	21¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	18	18	18
1 Louis&Ark 5s 50	19½	19½	19½
9 Louisv N 4s 2003 R	101	101	101
1 Louisv N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
1 Louisv&N 3¾ 2d 4s 82	90½	90½	90½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	83½	83½	83½
1 Manh Ry 2d inc 4s	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Manh Ry NJ 4s 57	30¼	30¼	30½
1 Mid'ld Nor 4½s 36	37½	37½	37½
1 Midland Utd 5s 43	48	48	48
1 Mid Steel 4½s 52	66½	66¼	66¼
1 Minn&St L 4½s 49	8½	8½	8½
1 Minn St P&SSM 4s 38	10	10	10
1 Mo Kan&Tex 4s 90	10	10	10
1 Mo Pac 4½s 38	10	10	10
1 Mo Pac 5s 49	10	10	10
1 Mo Pac 5s 65	10	10	10
1 Mo Pac 5s 75	6	5½	6
10 Monongia Ry 3½s 66	102	102	102
2 Mon Wp Pr Sv 6s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Mont Pow 3½s 66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	37⅝	38¼
8 Mor & Essex 3½s 200	38	37⅝	37¾
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	112½	112½	112½
34 Nat Cbk&StL 4s 78	69	68½	69
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅜	100¼	100¼
10 Nat Steel 3s 65	102½	102½	102½
2 Newark Gas 5s 48	117¼	117¼	117¼
9 New Eng RR 5s 45	67	66¾	67
1 New Eng RR 4s 45	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	110	110	110
9 NO Pub Sv 5s 52A	107	107	107
5 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	83	83	83
1 N Ori Term 4s 53	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Nor Pac Term 4s 54	58½	58½	58½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	87½	87½	87½
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	49½	49½	49½
64 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	51¾	52
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47¾	47½
11 NYC cn 4s '98	50¾	50	50¾
74 NYC 3¾s '48	98¼	98¼	98¼
30 NYC cv 3¼s '52	81¾	81¾	81¾
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	73	73	73
15 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	52¾	52¼	52¼
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	46	46	46
37 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	63	62¾	63
9 NYCh & St L 3½s '47	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 NY Dock 4s 51	83	83	83
8 NY Lack&W 4½s '57	50	50	50
41 NY,NH&H cv 6s '48	45¾	45	45¼
33 NY,NH&H clt 6s '0	58	57¼	58
85 NY,NH&H 4½s '67	41⅞	41½	41⅞
8 NY,NH&H 4s '55	37	36¾	37
4 NY,NH&H 4s '56	37	37	37
8 NY,NH&H 3½s '47	34½	34½	34½
8 NY,NH&H 3½s '54	34¾	34¾	34¾
17 NY,NH&H cv 3½s '56	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7	7	7
47 NY O & W gen 4s '55	2	2	2
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 NY S & W rfg 5s '37	33½	33½	33½
9 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	109	109	109
1 Niag Sh cv 1½s '50	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝
86 Norf&Sou cv 5s2014	31	30½	31
11 Norf Sou 4½s 98	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 54	103	103	103
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	66	66
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	66	66	66
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51½	51½
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73¾	73¾
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41¾	42
5 Ogdensburg Cha 4s 48	11	11	11
8 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107¼	107¼
4 Oklahoma G&E 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	106½	106½	106½
6 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111	110⅞	111
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	100	99½	100
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
1 Pac T&T 3xs 66 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
42 Para Pict 4s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pen Co 3½s 44 D	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100⅞	100½	100½
1 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¾	88¼	88¾
4 Pen RR gen 4 s 81	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	97	97
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89½	89½	89½
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
70 60¼s At T&SF 5	71	70½	71
1 Pere Marq 4½s 60	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111¼	111¼
5 Ph Read C&I 6s49	10	10	10
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31¼	31½	31½
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Pitts Read 4½s 50 B	99	99	99
5 Port Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86½	86½
16 Readg 4½s 97 B	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79	79	79
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Rexer Cop&B 3½s 0	100	99½	100
7 Rio Gr Wst 1st4s30	58¾	58½	58¾
22 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	27¾	26½	26¾
45 RI Ark & La4½s34	16⅜	16¾	16½
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
11 StLM&S&R&G 53	78½	78½	78½
17 StLPeaNW4s60	44	43½	44
5 StLPub Sv 5s 59	89½	89½	89½
38 St L S F 3s 50 B	21¾	21¼	21¾
126 St L S F 4½s 78	19¾	19⅝	19¾
45 StL&SF4½s 78ct st	19¾	19½	19½
1 St L S F 4s 50 A	18¾	18½	18¾
30 St L S F 4s 50A ct	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
3 St L SW 5s 52	55½	55½	55½
147 St L SW rfg 5s 90	32½	31	31¾
4 St L SW 2nd 4s 49	76¾	76¾	76¾
22 StP&KC 4½s 41	12⅜	12	12
1 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
48 Seab AL cn 6s 45	11¾	11½	11¾
42 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	11	10⅞	11
20 Sea AL aj 6s 49	4¾	3¾	4¼
1 Sea AL 4½s 59 ct	22½	22½	22½
107 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10¼	10	10
29 Sea-AllPla 6s 35 A s	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
3 So Cal Pow 4s 47	103	103	103
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53⅛	53⅜	53½
15 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52	52
15 So Pac 4½s 69	53¼	53	53¼
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅛	68¾	68¾
9 So Pac cit 4s 49	65	64½	65
80 So Pac 4s 48	80¾	80½	80¾
35 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	55½	55½
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85	85	85
2 South Ry 6½s 56	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 South2Ry gen 6s 94	87	87	87
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	66½	66¼	66¼
5 So Ry 4s st E 1s 56	87	87	87
8 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	38	38	38
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Superior Oil 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Tex Borg-War 1.60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Tex &Pist 5s 2000	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65	64¾	65
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	64¾	64½	64½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	65	65	65
126 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20	18¾	19¾
30 Third Ave 4s 60	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Unp Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Unp Pac 4s 47	102	102	102
11 Un Cig-Wh Strs 6s 52	82	82	82
8 Unit Drug 5s 52	96	95¾	95¾
4 U S Steel 2.10s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 U S Steel 2.30s 51	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 3s 51	98	98	98
50 Ry 4s St E 1s 56	87	87	87
8 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	38	38	38
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Superior Oil 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Tex Borg-War 1.60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Tex &Pist 5s 2000	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65	64¾	65
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	64¾	64½	64½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	65	65	65
126 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20	18¾	19¾
30 Third Ave 4s 60	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Unp Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Unp Pac 4s 47	102	102	102
11 Un Cig-Wh Strs 6s 52	82	82	82
8 Unit Drug 5s 52	96	95¾	95¾
4 U S Steel 2.10s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 U S Steel 2.30s 51	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 3s 51	98	98	98
50 Ry 4s St E 1s 56	87	87	87

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 15,836,000; week ago, 18,401,000; year ago, 8,807,000; two years ago, 8,932,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,602,301,700; year ago, 1,488149778; two years ago 1,-688,197,150.

Stocks	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Allegheny Corp	2	4	4	4	
Allegheny Corp pf A	1	5½	5½	5½	
Allegheny Corp pf B	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Allied Chem & Dye	1	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
Allied Kid	1	10½	10½	10½	
Allied Mills	1	14½	14½	14½	
Allied Stores	1	5½	5½	5½	
Allied Stores pf	2	69	69	69	
Allis-Chalmers	5	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Alpha Portland Cement	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Amalgamated Leather	6	¾	¾	¾	
Amalgamated Leather pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
Amerada Petroleum	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
American Can	1	21½	21	21½	+ ½
American Car & Foundry	5	38	37½	38	+ ½
American Chain & Cable	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	Sep 14
American Chicle	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep 8
American Comm Alcohol B	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 14
American Encaustic Tiling	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
American European Sec	1	2	2	2	+ ½
American & Foreign Power	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
American Hide & Leather	1	4	4	4	A'g'13
American Hide & Leather pf	3	21½	21½	21½	A'g'26
American Home Products	2	43½	43½	43½	— ½
American Ice	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 14
American Locomotive	9	7	7	7	Sep 14
American Metal	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
American Power & Light	7	5	5	5	Sep 14
American Rad & Stand San	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 14
American Safety Razor	1	11	11	11	
American Seating	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
American Ship Building	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
American Smelting & Ref	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
American Stove	1	10	10	10	Sep 11
American Sugar (2e)	1	17	17	17	Sep 11
American Sugar pf	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
American Tel & Tel	14	118¼	117½	118⅛	+ ⅛
American Tob (3)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
American Tob B (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
American Type Fdrs	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
American Viscose 1.25e	1	27½	27	27½	+ ½
American Viscose pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾	Sep 2
American Water Wks	12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
American Woolen	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 14
American Woolen pf 4%	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
American Zinc L&S	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pf 3¾%	1	41	41	41	Sep 10
Anaconda (1¼e)	9	25¾	25¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
Anchor Hocking .30e	4	15¼	15	15	Sep 4
Andes Corp ¼e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
Archer-Daniels-Midland	12	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Armour Ill	6	2¾	2½	2½	
Arm pr pf 4½%	2	44	43¾	44	+1¼
Arm Ill pf	1	43	43	43	— 7
Armstrong

Commerce and Finance

CSC Gets Power to Transfer Any Government Employee

Business and Industry

New Tax Bill Approved By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—A gigantic new revenue bill geared to increase Treasury collections to more than $25,500,000,000 annually from corporations and 43,000,000 individual taxpayers won approval last night of the Senate Finance Committee.

In addition to regular individual income levies and surtaxes the measure contains a 5 per cent "victory levy" on individual earnings over $624 yearly.

The measure was sent to the drafting clerks after last-minute committee action lopped 5 per cent off the previous-approved rate of 45 per cent on normal and surtax earnings of corporations.

The committee also provided some relief for individuals in the middle brackets by restoring the entire House schedule on individual surtaxes. Previously it had cut the surtax below $2,000 and raised the rates from $2,000 to $8,000 to bring in $33,000,000 more revenue.

As it finally was referred to the technical experts who will spend the next 10 days drafting changes in the measure, the bill was unofficially estimated to provide a minimum of $6,774,000,000 more direct tax revenue than the $17,000,000,000 obtained under present laws, which it supplements. This compared with $6,271,000,000 in new taxes voted by the House.

Credits or Rebates

In addition, the Treasury would collect $1,800,000,000 yearly which it would return to taxpayers in the form of credits for debt payments or in postwar rebates. Of this amount, $1,100,000,000 would come from individuals through operation of the "victory tax."

Under terms of this tax, which would be collected at the source in the form of a withholding levy, single persons could get a rebate of 25 per cent of the tax paid and married persons 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent.

Other changes which the Senate-committee approved bill would make in present tax laws included:

Individuals—

1. Present normal income tax rate increased from 4 to 6 per cent, with surtaxes now ranging from 6 to 77 per cent boosted to range from 13 to 82 per cent.

2. Personal exemptions for income tax cut from $1,500 to $1,200 for married couples, from $750 to $500 for single persons and credits for dependents cut from $400 to $300.

3. New credit allowed against income tax for all medical expenses in excess of 5 per cent of net income, with a maximum of $2,500.

Corporations—

1. Present graduated excess profits tax from 35 to 60 per cent replaced by flat 90 per cent tax, retaining present specific exemption of $5,000 in profits not subject to excess tax. Average earnings base revised by insertion of relief provision. Invested capital base reduced for larger corporations.

2. Normal and surtaxes on larger corporations increased from present combined total of 31 per cent to 40 per cent.

3. Postwar rebate and debt deduction credit of 10 per cent of the total amount of excess profits taxes.

4. Capital stock and declared-value excess profits taxes eliminated.

5. Over-all limitation of 80 per cent of net income placed on corporation taxation.

6. All corporations placed on calendar year basis for taxation, with notch provision applicable to 1942.

Miscellaneous Changes

Excise taxes increased on liquor, beer, wines, cigarettes, cigars, lubricating oil, photographic apparatus, train, bus and plane fares.

Interest from future issues of state and municipal bonds made taxable.

In last-minute actions, the committee approved an amendment permitting public utility companies, except railroads, to deduct dividends paid preferred stockholders from income in computing surtax liabilities.

It reconsidered previous action and cut the dividing line for long and short-term capital gains and losses to 6 months, instead of the 15 months voted by the House and the 13 months the Senate group previously had established.

At the suggestion of the Treasury it altered a previous amendment to call for a report by December 1, instead of January 11, 1942, from a proposed joint congressional committee which would be set up to study the question of compulsory saving to aid in financing the war.

Hourly Wages in Printing Industry Average 78.3c

WASHINGTON (AP)—Straight-time hourly earnings in the printing industry, exclusive of large newspapers, averaged 78.3 cents in January, 1942, the Labor Department reported. Men averaged 87 cents, and women, constituting about one fourth of the workers, 48.8 cents.

The report was based on a mail questionnaire survey of some 400 firms by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for use by an industry committee which will consider a new minimum wage.

Hourly earnings varied from less than 30 cents to more than $2. Wages were highest on the Pacific Coast and lowest in the South.

I. B. M. Manager

Harold E. Pim

Appointed resident manager of the International Business Machines Corporation plant at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., succeeding Fred M. Farwell who has returned to active duty with the United States Army. Mr. Pim, formerly controller of the I. B. M. plant at Endicott, N. Y., has been with the concern since 1929.

Utility Offers $34,434,702 Stocks, Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of $20,000,000 Southwestern Public Service Company first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, 4 per cent series due 1972, $6,000,000 of 2½ and 3 per cent serial notes due 1943-54, 60,000 shares of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock and 185,000 shares of common stock is being made by a nation-wide group of underwriters headed by Dillon, Read & Co.

The securities are being offered to the public, but the offering of the common shares is subject to prior subscription by the common stockholders of Community Power & Light Company and General Public Utilities, Inc., which are to be merged into Southwestern Public Service Company.

The extensive financing program, aggregating $34,434,702, is designed to consummate a plan of integration and simplification whereby Southwestern Public Service Company will acquire the assets of Community Power and General Public Utilities, including properties of Tex-New Mexico Utilities Company and Gulf Public Service Company.

The company will also acquire from the Continental Gas & Electric Corporation the properties of Panhandle Power & Light Company, Cimarron Utilities Company and Guymon Gas Company.

The bonds are priced at 107½ per cent, the serial notes at an average of 100.1617 per cent, and the preferred stock at $100 per share, in each case plus accrued interest or dividends; the common stock is being offered at a price of $5 per share.

The offering of common stock is subject to the exercise of subscription warrants giving common stockholders of Community and General the right to subscribe to Southwestern common stock at a price of $5 per share at the following rates: Two shares of Southwestern for each five shares of Community common and three shares of Southwestern for each five shares of General common.

Associated with Dillon, Read & Co. in the offering are: E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., A. C. Allyn & Company, Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bodell & Co., Inc.; Estabrook & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Hornblower & Weeks; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Newton, Abbe & Company; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Shields & Company; Stone & Webster & Blodgett, Inc., Spencer Trask & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corporation; and White, Weld & Co.

Excess Reserves Rise $90,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in banks increased $90,000,000 to a total of $2,350,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 9, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The Board's statement said:

"During the week ended Sept. 9 member bank reserve balances decreased $16,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $139,000,000 in money in circulation and $68,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal reserve banks and a reduction of $11,000,000 in gold stock, offset in part by increases of $161,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency and decreases of $11,000,000 in Treasury cash and $28,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal reserve accounts. Excess reserves on Sept. 9 were estimated to be approximately $2,350,000,000, an increase of $90,000,000 for the week.

"The principal change in holdings of bills and securities was an increase of $114,000,000 in United States Government securities. Bonds increased $9,000,000, notes $2,000,000, certificates $83,000,000, and bills $20,000,000."

Every Federal Worker Put On A Draft Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Laying what may become a pattern for nationwide drafting of manpower, the Federal Government has assumed unprecedented power over the lives of its 2,300,000 workers.

Under an executive order just signed by President Roosevelt at the request of the war manpower commission, the civil service commission after Sept. 27 will have the right to transfer Federal employees to other government jobs, even without their permission, if the change appears to be in the best interests of the war.

Some Regulation Seen

Sitting beside Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming as the announcement of the new transfer system was made, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said it "remains to be seen" whether the Government will attempt to follow a similar pattern in drafting manpower for war industries.

"The Government is getting its own house in order first," Mr. McNutt declared. At the same time he admitted that some type of regulation to help men find their right place in war industry is "bound to come."

He refused to discuss further the manpower bill that his commission is preparing for presentation to Congress.

Under the directive of the War Manpower Commission, the Civil Service Commission will have power to order the transfer of a Federal employee from one department to another without the consent of the employee, of the department in which he is employed, or of the agency in which he is to be employed, whenever it finds that the transfer will result in a more effective contribution to the war program.

The Civil Service Commission may also authorize the transfer of an employee of the Government to private industry engaged in critical war work, but Government employees may not be transferred to private war industries without their consent. Consent of the department in which the employee is serving is not necessary.

Bottlenecks in Arsenals

Primary personnel bottlenecks in the Federal service at the present time, which the new transfer system will be used to break, are in mechanics for Navy yards and arsenals and in stenographers.

Employees will be given an opportunity to be heard by the commission before being transferred without their consent, and will not be transferred to a position carrying a lower salary than they are receiving. Those transferred are guaranteed re-employment in their former position, or similar positions, after the war.

A large reservoir of workers, who will be more willing to go into private war industries now that their re-employment and retirement rights are protected, may be found in the Nation's mail carriers, Mr. Flemming pointed out. Many of them are skilled mechanics who took mail carrying jobs during the depression, he explained.

Civil Service Commission records show that approximately 32,000 Federal workers have been transferred to war jobs since last March 1 under the old transfer system which in many cases required not only the consent of the employee but also of his department. The rate of transfer is expected to be accelerated considerably under the new program.

If an employee refuses to transfer to another department in the future, the Civil Service Commission can request the general accounting office to stop his pay, Mr. Flemming said.

No Agencies Exempt

No Government agency—even the WPB or the War Manpower Commission—will be exempt from the Civil Service Commission's program to rearrange Federal workers into a more efficient pattern.

According to Mr. Flemming there is a "lot of dissatisfaction" in the Government at the present time among persons who feel that they are not using their full capacities to further the war effort. The commissioner said he would welcome suggestions as to advantageous transfers.

Mr. McNutt's directive prohibits transfer of employees beyond reasonable commuting distance from their homes unless the Government defrays the transportation expenses of the employee and his immediate family and the cost of moving his household goods. In cases where husband and wife both work for the Government, special consideration will be given to keeping the family together.

If the Government program is later applied to private industry, it will not be "freezing" of labor. Rather, Mr. McNutt described the new transfer system as "bringing about the mobility necessary to make manpower more efficient."

The commission's first experiment in regulating the mobility of private labor has just started in the lumber and metal industries of the Pacific area. No worker can now leave these industries without a "certificate of separation" which means he must show good reason for the transfer.

United Fruit Cuts Dividend

United Fruit Co. has declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, compared with the $1 quarterly, paid since January, 1939. The latest declaration is payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 24.

Union Shop Recommendation Case Up Before Labor Board

By the Associated Press

The War Labor Board in Washington had before it today for decision the first panel recommendation for a union shop since "maintenance of membership" was molded as the wartime formula for settling union security disputes.

The case involves the Wilson-Jones Company, which employs 850 workers in Chicago and 350 in Elizabeth, N. J., in the manufacture of stationery and other office supplies. The union is the C. I. O. United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers International Union.

The union security controversy differs from most others before the board in that the company and its workers previously had a union shop contract. It was terminated in May, 1941, and there was a strike, then a truce which did not explicitly include the union shop, further futile negotiations, a short strike last spring, and finally certification to the War Labor Board.

The panel split, 2 to 1, the industry member supporting the company's opposition to signing another union shop contract. Dr. Harry Shulman, Yale law professor and public member of the panel, wrote the recommendations in behalf of himself and the labor member. He said:

"The issue in this case is not whether the board should direct the company to accept a union shop provision in place of an open shop. The issue is rather whether the board should direct the union to relinquish the union shop provision of its last contract with the company."

He argued that if the workers' claim for a union shop, based on their last contract, was to be defeated because they returned to work under a truce without a contractual union shop provision, the effect would be "to penalize resumption of work during negotiations and to encourage continuance of strikes. . . .

"The maintenance of membership clause," said Dr. Shulman, "is a device for freezing the open shop during the emergency, so far as board orders are concerned, where the open shop prevailed before the emergency. Thus the unions are prevented from taking advantage of the crisis in order to achieve the union or closed shop and to threaten production for that purpose.

"It is entirely equitable that the theory be applied consistently by the adoption of the complementary notion that an employer should not be permitted to take advantage of the crisis in order to achieve the open shop in a plant which was heretofore union or closed shop, or to threaten production for that purpose."

Labor Dispute Adjusted

Other labor news:

St. Louis: The 150 striking members of the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association last night voted to end their one-day strike and return to work following an appeal from the War Labor Board in Washington.

The strike tied up two Mississippi River terminals of the Federal barge lines and forced into idleness 200 Negro dock workers, members of other locals of the union.

The 150 members had struck in protest against a WLB ruling in a wage dispute.

New York: The International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) yesterday submitted to the New York Shipping Association a demand for an hourly basic wage scale increase from $1.20 to $1.35 to compensate for increased cost of living costs and a shortage of waterfront work.

Joseph P. Ryan, ILA President, expressed confidence an agreement would be reached and said that "no strike is in prospect."

Washington: An emergency railway labor board recommended adjustment of wage and vacation schedules for some employees of approximately 30 short-line railroads, refrigerator companies and a contractor rendering services normally performed by railroads, to bring them into line with standards set up for most of the nation's rail carriers.

The employees involved, the emergency board said in a report to President Roosevelt, are chiefly maintenance of way and shop craft workers.

The American Short Line Association estimated that only about 7,500 employees were affected.

Match Company Dispute

Secretary Perkins certified to the War Labor Board disputes involving 4,000 employees of four match companies and the AFL United Match Workers of America. The union is asking a general wage increase and the closed shop.

The companies named were: Diamond Match, Barberton, O.; Ohio Match, Wadsworth, O.; Wisconsin Match, Oshkosh, Wis.; Berst-Forster-Dixfield Company, Cloquet, Minn.

The Secretary of Labor also sent to the board wage and union security cases involving the CIO United Steel Workers and three Pennsylvania steel companies which have refused to accept the patterns of the "Little Steel" and "Big Steel" cases without specific, formal orders by the board. They are Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh; United Engineering and Foundry Company, Vandergrift, Pa., and Apollo Steel Company, Apollo, Pa.

Cleveland: Labor leaders cannot promise that all workers will discipline themselves against strikes because "there are always a few who violate the laws of the country," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared yesterday.

He made this comment after he appealed for full support of labor's no-strike pledge and for "uninterrupted production of the necessities of war" in a speech before the national convention of the AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters Union.

Farm Machinery Ration Authority Delegated to OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authority to ration farm machinery and equipment has been delegated to the Office of Price Administration by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. The order gave OPA the right to redelegate the authority to the Agriculture Department.

Production of new farm machinery and equipment, needed to carry out the expanded food program, has been curtailed to conserve critical materials.

Mr. Nelson said all details of the rationing plan would be made by OPA and the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Nelson's directive does not apply to repair parts and also excludes automobiles, trucks, track-laying-type tractors and equipment ordered by the Agriculture Department or other Government agencies.

WPB Requisitions Santa Fe Branches

CHICAGO (AP)—The Santa Fe Railway announced the War Production Board, acting through the Metals Reserve Company, has requisitioned for war purposes four branch lines of road totaling 183 miles in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The lines, which will shortly be taken up and dismantled, are: 32.63 miles between Anthony, Kans., and Cherokee, Okla.; 59.75 miles between Madison Junction and Moline, Kans.; 63.45 miles between Benedict Junction and Emporia, Kans.; and 27.54 miles between Eldorado and Florence, Kans.

The requisition calls for the turning over to the Metals Reserve Company of all rail, track fastenings, metal bridges and other track material. All of the lines have been involved in abandonment proceedings.

Steel Mills to Step Up Week's Rate to 97.2 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mills will step up operations this week to 97.2 per cent of capacity from last week's 96.4 per cent, the American Iron and Steel Instituted estimated.

Such operations would mean production of 1,622,800 tons of steel ingots, compared with 1,649,100 tons last week. A month ago the mills also operated at 97.2 per cent of capacity.

A year ago operations were 96.1 per cent of capacity for production of 1,587,800 tons of ingots.

Text of House Bill Aimed To Bar Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Following is the text of the House bill to control inflation:

To amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., that Section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is amended by inserting after the words "established or maintained" the words "by the Administration" and by inserting after such subsection the following paragraphs:

"The President is authorized, whenever in his judgment the price or prices of any agricultural commodity or commodities have risen or threaten to rise to an extent or in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, to establish by regulation or order such maximum price or prices therefor as in his judgment will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of this Act, but no maximum price for any agricultural commodity, regardless of the purpose for which produced or used, shall be established by the President (1) which will reflect to the producers of such commodity a price less than the parity price therefor, or less than the comparable price therefor if a comparable price has been established under subsection (b), as determined and provided by the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted by the Secretary for grade, location, and seasonal differentials, or (2) which is lower than the highest price for such commodity (regardless of the purpose for which produced or used) at any time during the calendar year 1942 prior to the date of the enactment of this paragraph. All provisions of this Act applicable in respect of regulations and orders of the Administrator under Section 2 shall be applicable in respect of regulations and orders issued by the President under this paragraph.

"For purposes of this act, parity prices and comparable prices shall be determined so as to include all costs of production, including the cost of labor, with all labor included and the wage rates used for all labor to be the same as the general average of wage rates for hired farm labor."

Section 2. (A) Title I of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

Salaries and Wages

"Section 6. The President is authorized and directed to establish by regulation or order such maximum salaries and industrial wages as will bring about and maintain a fair and equitable relation between such salaries and industrial wages and the maximum prices for agricultural commodities established under this Act. All provisions of this Act applicable in respect of regulations and orders of the administrator under Section 2 shall be applicable in respect of regulations and orders issued by the President under this section."

(B) Section 302 (c) of such act is amended by inserting after "provided, that" the following: ", except as provided in Section 6,".

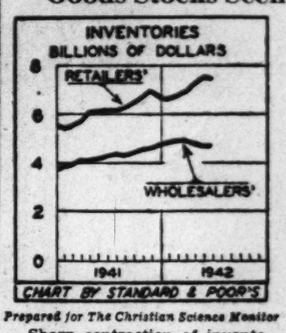
Section 3. The Act entitled "an Act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1941 (U. S. C. 1940 ed., Supp. I, Title 15, Sec. 713A-8), is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

"Section 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make loans and purchases and to carry on other operations with respect to non-basic agricultural commodities for which he finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production and with respect to basic agricultural commodities, harvested after Dec. 31, 1941, and before the expiration of the three-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President proclaims the termination of hostilities in the present war, regardless of the purpose for which such commodities are produced or used, so as to support the price for the producers of such commodities at not less than 100 per centum of the parity price therefor, or less than the comparable price therefore if a comparable price has been established under this Act. In the case of agricultural commodities on which loans are made, such loans shall be made at 100 per centum of the parity price therefor, or at 100 per centum of the comparable price therefor if a comparable price has been established under this Act. For purposes of this Section, parity prices and comparable prices shall be determined so as to include all costs of production, including the cost of labor, with all labor included and the wage rates used for all labor to be the same as the general average of wage rates for hired farm labor."

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership has been arranged at a price of $21,000, a decline of $1,000 from the previous transaction.

Drop in Consumers' Goods Stocks Seen



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp contraction of inventories is indicated in coming months as the supply of consumers' goods becomes increasingly scarce.

Schram Lauds Industry; Hits Taxing Policy

ST. PAUL, Sept. 15 (AP)—Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, said in an address here last night that the performance of American industry, business and finance in the war effort "has completely confounded the enemies" of our enterprise system.

Speaking at a dinner given by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce for the governors of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, Mr. Schram said:

"We have had an inspiring exhibition recently in the application of mass production techniques. . . . This conversion, mind you, was accomplished without Government dictation, although all units of our system have willingly become the servant of the Government in this emergency.

Mr. Schram asserted that the many millions of security holders who supplied capital for the development of industrial enterprises, along with other Americans, were "impatient over the evidence which they see of confusion, inefficiency, timidity, irresolution and lack of co-ordination."

"These security holders of our industrial companies ask for no special consideration," he continued, "but they have a right to expect equality of treatment. Contrary to the impression which many people have, they are not sharing in the war prosperity. . . .

"Let me say that these millions of small security-owners of whom I speak are also entitled—but no more so than the rest of the people—to a prompt and clear definition of tax policy. There is no reluctance on their part to meet the tax bill, no matter how large.

"They are naturally disturbed, however, over the fact that, after months of delay, they still have no definite picture of what their tax obligations are."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept.	16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct.	15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept.	21
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issues — September 15, 1942

Southwestern Public Service Company

$20,000,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, 4% Series due 1972
Due May 1, 1972

$6,000,000 Serial Notes, 2½% and 3%
Due $500,000 each December 1 from 1943 to 1953, inclusive, and $500,000 on June 1, 1954

60,000 Shares 6½% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Par value $100 per share

185,000 Shares Common Stock*
Par value $1 per share

*Warrants to subscribe for such shares have been issued to common stockholders of Community Power and Light Company and common stockholders of General Public Utilities, Inc.

Prices:

107½% for First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, 4% Series due 1972
$100 per share for 6½% Cumulative Preferred Stock
$5 per share for Common Stock
As shown below for Serial Notes

Due	Interest rate	Price	Due	Interest rate	Price	Due	Interest rate	Price
1943	2½%	101.23%	1947	2½%	100.49%	1951	3%	99.20%
1944	2½	101.65	1948	3	102.29	1952	3	98.26
1945	2½	101.56	1949	3	101.30	1953	3	97.66
1946	2½	101.21	1950	3	100.00	1954	3	97.09

Plus accrued interest on the Bonds and Serial Notes and dividends on the Preferred Stock to the date of delivery.

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned (who are among the underwriters named in the prospectus) as may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws.

Dillon, Read & Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated — Smith, Barney & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Union Securities Corporation — White, Weld & Co.
Bodell & Co., Inc. — Rauscher, Pierce & Co., Inc. — The Milwaukee Company — Whitaker & Company
A. C. Allyn and Company Incorporated — Spencer Trask & Co. — Eastman, Dillon & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	7¼	8¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	10
American Hardware Co	21	22
American Manufacturing	22½	26½
American Manufac 5 pf	79½	..
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	46¾	..
Appleton Company	29¾	33½
Appleton Company 7 pf	108½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	39¾	42¾
Arnold Print Works	4¾	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¾	27½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13¾	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9¾	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	86¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 8 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Co	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	.80	1.30
Brown Co pf	18¾	18½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5¾
Central Railway Signal A	29½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29
Cellyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13½	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	97	99½
Draper Corporation	58½	62½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14½	16
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15½	117¾
Exolon Co	8¾	10
Family Loan Society Inc	11¼	13¾
Family Loan Society pf A	40¾	44
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12½
General Machinery	17	20½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12¼
Goodall Worsted Company	15	18
Graton & Knight Co	7½	8¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	67½	70½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30½
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29¼
Grenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	49¼	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Hampton & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¼
Hathaway Manufacturing	9¾	10¾
Hathaway Manufac 5 pf	45	48
Holyoke Water Power	13¾	15½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	25¾	28¾
Lowell Electric Light	29¼	32½
Lynn Gas & Electric	57	61
Mass Power & Light pf	7¾	8½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21¼	23½
Narragansett Elec pf	51¼	54½
N E Gas & Electric $8.80 pf	6¼	8
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22¾	24½
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	46¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¾	9½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8½
Newport Electric	13½	14¾
Providence Gas	6¾	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Pub Serv pf	24¾	27¼
Rockland Light & Power	5	8
Springfield Gas Light	13¾	14½
Warner & Swasey Co	12¾	14¾
West Point Manufacturing	34½	37½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14½	15¾

*—Ex-dividend. †—Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	94½	96½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	85½	90¼
Cen Illinois Public E $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	96½	101½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	79½	84½
General Water G & E $3 pf	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Water Supply	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	98½	103½
Jersey Centrl Power 7 pf	71½	76½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	92	97
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	92½	97½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106¾	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7¾	9¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	109½	114½
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	48¾	52½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	107	112
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	96½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	99½	104½
Pac Pwr & Lt7 p	72½	77½
Penn Power & Light 7 pf	74¾	79¾
Public Service Ind	10¾	12
Public Service Ind 5 pf	85½	90½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	96	102
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	67½	72
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	79	84
San Diego Gas & Electric	10	11¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	13½	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa Electric Co	19¼	21¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90½	96½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	11¾	13¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¾	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	25¾	29¾
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	88½	90½
Central Main Power 7 pf	95½	100½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	..	90
Conn Light & Power	26	28¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113½	118½
Eastern Utilities Asso	15	17
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	¾	1½
Fall River Gas Works	17½	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	25¾	28¾
Hartford Electric Light	42¼	45¼
Haverhill Electric	19¾	22¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8	9¾
Holyoke Water Power	13¾	15½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	25¾	28¾
Lowell Electric Light	29¼	32½
Lynn Gas & Electric	57	61
Mass Power & Light pf	7¾	8½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21¼	23½
Narragansett Elec pf	51¼	54½
N E Gas & Electric $8.80 pf	6¼	8
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22¾	24½
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	46¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¾	9½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8½
Newport Electric	13½	14¾
Providence Gas	6¾	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Pub Serv pf	24¾	27¼
Rockland Light & Power	5	8
Springfield Gas Light	13¾	14½
Warner & Swasey Co	12¾	14¾
West Point Manufacturing	34½	37½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14½	15¾

*—Ex-dividend. †—Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	94½	96½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	85½	90¼
Cen Illinois Public E $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	96½	101½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	79½	84½
General Water G & E $3 pf	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Water Supply	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	98½	103½
Jersey Centrl Power 7 pf	71½	76½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	92	97
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	92½	97½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106¾	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7¾	9¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	109½	114½
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	48¾	52½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	107	112
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	96½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	99½	104½
Pac Pwr & Lt7 p	72½	77½
Penn Power & Light 7 pf	74¾	79¾
Public Service Ind	10¾	12
Public Service Ind 5 pf	85½	90½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	96	102
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	67½	72
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	79	84
San Diego Gas & Electric	10	11¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	13½	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa Electric Co	19¼	21¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90½	96½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	11¾	13¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	121½	125½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	41½	43¼
Aetna Liy (1.20a)	29½	30¾
Agricultural (3a)	84½	87½
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	21¾
American Equitable (1)	15½	17½
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	12½	13¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	63½	66½
American Reserve	8¾	..
American Surety (2½)	48	51
Balto-American (.30a)	6¾	7½
Bank & Bldg (2½a)	69½	72½
Boston (16a)	240	250
Camden Fire (1)	18½	19¾
City of New York	11¾	13½
Connecticut General Life (1)	25¾	27½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42¾
Federal (1.40)	31½	34½
Fire Association Phila (3a)	70	73½
Firemans Fire ($2) (4)	91	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	..	8¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	23½	25
General Reinsurance (2)	39¾	41½
Gibraltar F & M (1a)	13½	15¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	27½	30¾
Globe & Republic (½)	7¾	8½
Great American Insurance (1a)	25½	26¾
Hanover (1.20)	22¼	23¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	39½	42½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29¾
Homestead (1)	10¾	13½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	62	64½
Jersey Insurance N Y (2)	28	30½
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	2	3½
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	61¾	65½
Merchants Mfrs of New York (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	40½	43½
National Fire (2)	34½	36½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (2a)	146½	153½
New Amsterdm Casualty (.47½e)	20¾	21¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	26½	28½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40	43
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14¾
North River (1)	21¼	22¾
Northeast Insurance	3¼	4
Northern (3a)	72	76
Pacific Fire (2½e)	89½	92½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	38½	40½
Phoenix (2a)	79¾	83¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13	14½
Providence-Washington (1)	32½	36½
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	6¾	8¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	20½	22¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	16½	19¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8)	253	261
Seaboard Surety (½e)	43¼	45¼
Security (1.40)	34½	36½
Springfield (4½a)	113½	117½
Standard Accident	52¾	54½
Travelers (16)	414	434
U S Fidelity & Guar (1a)	36¾	38½
United States Fire (2)	43¾	45¾
United States Guaranty (1.60a)	73	76
Westchester (1.20a)	28¾	30½

a—Also extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.82	1.99
Amerex Holding	13.35	14.75
American Business Shares	2.33	2.55
Axe Houghton Fund	9.38	10.00
Boston Fund	11.76	12.65
Broad Street Investing	18.25	19.73
Bullock Fund	10.44	11.45
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.80	24.52
Christiana Securities Sc	1725.00	1865.00
Commodity Corp	9.29	10.17
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.80	30.25
Dividend Shares	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	15.23	16.18
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.98	9.54
Equitable Invest Corp	20.84	22.41
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.88	13.94
Fund Investors Inc	14.44	15.82
General Capital	34.07	35.88
General Investors Trust	3.76	4.06
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.98	13.96
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.68	.76
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.96	1.06
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	39.53	20.54
B-2	34.63	10.95
B-3	16.36	7.76
B-4	6.12	2.63
K-1	12.81	11.31
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	72.00	72.00
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.30	29.30
Maryland Fund	3.15	3.80
Mass Invest Tr	15.33	16.48
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.25	7.80
Mutual Invest	7.32	8.00
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.01
New England Fund	9.46	10.14
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	10.76	11.51
Quarterly Income Shares	4.20	4.58
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	58.50	2.80
Repub Invest Fund	2.48	72.64
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.64	10.97
Spencer Trask Fund	10.97	11.67
Stand Util Inc	.98	.10
State Street Invest	56.84	61.53
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.80	.88
Wellington Fund	12.36	13.64

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A Amod. acc mod	2.00	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.60	....
Diversified Tr C	2.85	....
Diversified Tr D	4.05	4.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.43	4.18
Nation Wide Sec	2.85	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.55	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.375	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.02	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.32	.48
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	100	105
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	10½
Piper Aircraft	4¾	5½
Polish Manufacturing Co	6¼	7¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	85¾	88¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107½	110½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	68¾	72¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	110
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	96¾	99¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99½	102½
New York Wat	5	1951	99	102
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	91¾	94¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	96¼	99½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	65	67½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	102½	105¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104¾	108¾

Boston Stocks

In $	Sept. 15 High	Low	Last	close Prev.
Div.				
8.75 Bos & Albany	84½	84½	84½	85
2.00 Bos Edison	21¾	21½	21½	21½
5.00 Bos Elevated	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
.. Bos & Me pr pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
.50d Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3.00c E M SR 1st pf	96	94½	94½	94½
.. E Mass SR pf B	24½	24½	24½	23½
.. East Mass A	4½	4½	4½	3½
1.00d Eastern SS	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
1.60 Economy Grocy	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
1.25b Employrs Group	25¾	25½	25½	25¼
.20d Lamson	2½	2½	2½	2¾
.75b Loewe's Boston	14	14	14	13¾
Maine Cent pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
4.50d N E Tel & Tel	85	84	84	84½
.45d Shawmut Asso	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1.60d Torrington	27	27	27	26¾
4.00 Un Twist Drill	33	33	33	32½
3.37½d Unit Shoe M	61¾	60¾	60¾	61½
6.00 Ver & Mass RR	92½	92½	92½	92½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures during the week ended Sept. 10, which was shortened by the Labor Day holiday, totaled 109, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. For the corresponding week in 1941, a full week, there were 122 failures. For 1942 thus far the mercantile agency has reported 7,235 failures against 8,849 in the like period of last year.

No Fish Oil Limits Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Predicting a normal supply of fish oil this year despite the lack of ocean, the War Production Board said no limits on the use of the oil will be necessary. WPB said there had been speculation about a restrictive order on certain types of users, and this had caused some buyers to shy away from the market.

SEC Revokes Registration

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has revoked the registration of the Superior Investment Company of (5 South Middle Avenue) Chicago, Ill., on charges of violating the antifraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and 1934.

Pullman Net Up Sharply

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company reported July net operating income of $580,401 compared with $41,597 a year ago. First seven months net operating income was $4,316,684 compared with $1,600,720 the corresponding 1941 period. The company is the sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	17¼
Bank of New York (14)	291	301
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38½	40½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85½	89½
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	78	80½
Chase National (1.40)	24¼	27¾
Chemical Bank & Trust	37	39
Commercial (8)	182½	190½
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	10¾	12½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	34¾	35¾
Empire Trust (3)	48¾	48¾
First National (80)	1170	1200
Guaranty Trust (12)	336	341
Irving Trust (.60)	10½	11½
Kings County (80)	1110	1160
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33½	34¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	61¾	63¾
National City (1)	23¾	27½
New York Trust (2½)	69¾	71¾
Public (1½)	27½	29
Title Guarantee & Trust	25	27½
United States (.80a)	1025	1065

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (5)	36¾	38¾
Merchants National (12)	280	300
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	37	40
National Shawmut (1)	19½	20¾
Pilgrim Trust (6)	176	184
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	320	340
United States Trust (.50)	6¾	8
United States Trust pf (.80)	12¾	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	46

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	23¾	25½
Continental Illinois (4)	68½	73½
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	35¾	38¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	121½	125½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	41½	43¼
Aetna Liy (1.20a)	29½	30¾
Agricultural (3a)	84½	87½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

	High	Low	Close
20 Ala Pow $5 pf (7)	84½	84	84½
40 Ala Pow $6 pf (8)	94¾	94	94¾
200 Alum Co Am (2a)	88	88	88
80 Alum Co Am pf	106½	106½	106½
100 Am CF&I A new	7	6¾	7
6700 Am Cit P&LB	⅞	¾	⅞
500 Am Cyan B (.60)	23¾	23½	23½
1800 Am Gas&El (1.60a)	15¾	15	15½
50 Am Gas & El pf (4½)	94½	94½	94½
100 Am Laun Mach (.80a)	18¾	18¾	18¾
700 Am Light&T (1.20)	11¼	11	11¼
200 Am Republics (.10g)	8	8	8
50 Am Superpow 1 pf	44	44	44
400 Am Superpow pf	2	2	2
1100 Am Writ Pap	2½	2½	2½
120 AppalEl Pow pf(4½)	90	90½	90
100 Arc Nat Gas A	⅝	⅝	⅝
800 Ark Nat Gas pf(.70g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4½	4½
100 Auto V Mach (½g)	3½	3½	3½
300 Avery & Sons (½e)	3¾	3½	3¾
200 Babcock & Wil (1.40)	20	20	20
120 Bahia Pow pf (5.10)	98	98	98
100 Basic Refract (.20a)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000 Beech Aire	5	5	5
100 Blue Ridge	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Brown-Bill R 1 pf	2½	2½	2½
200 Bruce Pr Land pf(.40e)	3½	3½	3½
200 Bruce Corp (1g)	8¾	8	8
100 Brewst Aero (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
100 Bridgpt Mach	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Brill A	4¼	4¼	4¼
800 Buf N&EP pf	6½	6½	6½
450 Buf N&EP pf	63	61½	62¼
100 Cal El Pow	1½	1½	1½
300 Callite Tung (¾e)	1½	1½	1½
50 CanCar&Fd	20¼	20¼	20¼
700 Carrier Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Carter (JW) (.60)	6½	6½	6½
100 Casco Prod (.1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Cen N Y Pow pf (5)	76¾	76¾	76¾
50 Cen P&L pf (7)	99	99	99
100 Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 Cessna Aire (1e)	8¾	8½	8¾
100 Chesebrough (4a)	97½	97	97
400 Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Cit Svc pf (3g)	36	35	36
50 Cleve El Illum (1¾e)	22½	22½	22½
200 Colum G&E pf (5)	18½	18	18½
200 Colum Oil&G	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 Comwlth & So war	1-pd	1-1-36	1-pd
50 Comm P Sve (1.40e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200 Conn Tel&Tel	1¾	1¾	1¾
300 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	48½	48	48
20 Con G&E Balpf(C4)	101½	101½	101½
1100 Cons Gas Ut	15¾	15¾	15¾
200 Cons Royalty (.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Cont G&E pr pf(7)	68	68	68
300 Cont Roll&Stl(1e)	9¾	9½	9¾
100 Cooper-Bess (1e)	7½	7½	7½
100 Copper Range (½e)	6	6	6
100 Creole Pet (½a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100 Crocker-Wh (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
200 Crown Drug (.05e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000 Cuban Atl Sug(2½e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
700 Dennison Mfg A(.30a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300 Divco Twin Trk(1g)	3¼	3	3¼
30 DraperCorp (3)	83½	83½	83½
100 Durch Hos B (10e)	26¾	26¾	26¾
300 Duro-Test (.05e)	¾	¾	¾
100 Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7½	7½	7½
200 East Gas & F	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 East G & F pf (3k)	21	20¾	21
100 East Sta pf A	16½	16½	16½
50 East Sta pf B	10	10	10
50 East Sug As pf (2½k)	34¾	34¾	34¾
2500 El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1	1⅛
300 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	48¼	45¾	48¾
200 El Bond&Sh $5 pf (5)	43	43	43
550 El P&L 2 pf A	4½	4½	5½
150 Emp G & F 8% pf	165½	163½	165½
110 Emp G & F 7% pf	156½	154½	156½
20 EmpO & P 6½% pf	153¼	151½	152¼
50 Gatineau pf (6)	105	105	105
100 Gen El Ltd	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100 Gen Fireprog (½e)	11¾	11¾	12¼
1100 Gen G&E pf B	3½	3½	3¾
200 Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
175 Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	94	93¾	94
400 Glen Old Coal	12½	12½	13¼
125 Goodchaux&g A	20	20¼	20
1200 Gray Mfg	3¾	3½	3¾
700 Gulf Oil (1a)	31¾	31¾	31¾
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1200 Hupp	⅝	⅝	⅝
50 Huyler's pf	9	9	9
100 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 Ill Iowa Pw pf	20	19½	19½
50 Ill Zinc	9½	9½	9½
10 Ind Gas & W 7 pf	18½	18½	18½
25 Indus Finan pf	14½	14½	14½
200 Ins Co N Am	64½	64	64½
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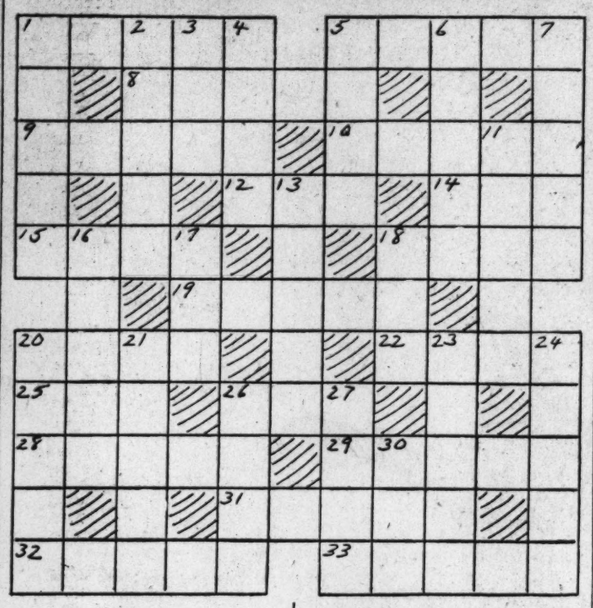
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Lewis Carroll's poem, a boojum is a species of what?
5—You would get filberts from what tree?
8—City of Bonn is on what river?
9—Who was author of poem "The Spanish Gypsy"?
10—What is a dull red Belgian marble with blue-and-white markings?
12—What is the flat part of a grate?
14—Breed.
15—If you were in Trenton, N. J., in what direction would you travel to reach Asbury Park?
18—Periods of time.
19—North American locust has fragrant flowers of what color?
20—In what sport is a willow root ball used?
22—In certain well-known limerick, what is one of the birds which build nests in Old Man's beard?
25—To hasten.
26—Collection of sayings.
28—What is first name of Drood in unfinished Dickens novel?
29—What manservant would be in charge of horses?
31—The centaurs were descendants of whom?
32—What is a frame for supporting an artist's canvas?
33—What plants have sweet, edible roots?

Down

1—In Edward Lear's poem, the Jumblies went to sea in what?
2—What is first of the twelve signs of the zodiac?
3—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
4—Who are those often coupled with "kin"?
5—The mignonette is what?
6—Who is Ethan Frome's wife in novel by Edith Wharton?
7—What plants are related to the onion?
11—What is an important river of Scotland?
13—What constellation appears in the Northern Hemisphere only in the winter?
16—What is any plant of the arum family?
17—How many owls also nested in Old Man's beard?
18—What is a moisture deposited from the air at night?
20—Who is a shepherdess in "As You Like It"?
21—Who was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in 1930?
23—Arles, France, is on what river?
24—Angel's book contained what in Leigh Hunt's poem?
26—What West Indian shrub is one of sources of indigo?
27—Who is Prince of Tartary in one of Bab Ballads?
30—Fish eggs.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

HOPE may travel far if faith gives her wings.

—D'AUBIGNE

In Lighter Vein

And Goebbels?

The latest story being whispered outside of Gestapo circles in Germany concerns German food reserves.

It seems that Hitler was displaying some anxiety about the food situation, so he asked Goering: "Hermann, how much longer will our food supply last?"

"Ten years," replied Goering confidently.

"Good!" cried the Führer. "I must announce that fact to my people. They'll be glad to hear it."

"People?" interrupted the surprised Goering. "Who said anything about the people? I meant for us two."

Hat Trick

A short time ago a local man took a little evacuee boy who was staying with him on a railway excursion. The boy was looking out of the window, when the man slipped the hat off the boy's head, pretending it had gone out of the carriage.

The boy was perturbed at the loss, but the man consoled him by saying he would whistle it back.

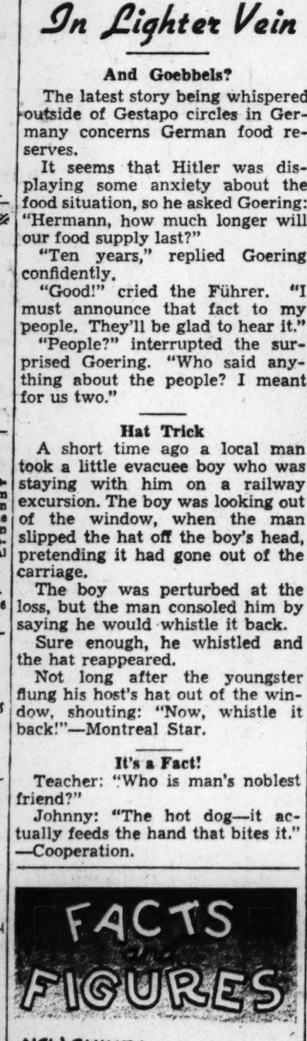
Sure enough, he whistled and the hat reappeared.

Not long after the youngster flung his host's hat out of the window, shouting: "Now, whistle it back!"—Montreal Star.

It's a Fact!

Teacher: "Who is man's noblest friend?"

Johnny: "The hot dog—it actually feeds the hand that bites it."—Cooperation.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FIGURES
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NEW GUINEA
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K. PARRIS
THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD IS ENCOURAGING THE MANUFACTURE OF WOODEN PAILS TO SAVE VITAL METALS.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Durable Mercury-Type Electric Switches Are?

Many of us have noted that much - used household electric switches of the spring-contact type may wear out in two or three years. The mercury type of household switch, however, is more durable. Tests in General Electric laboratories showed that a mercury switch, turned on and off constantly by means of an electric motor, continued in service for two hundred twenty million flips. This has been estimated to be equivalent to several centuries of household service.

How Iceboxes May Be Kept Free From Disagreeable Odors?

Some of the foods which we commonly keep under refrigeration, such as butter and milk, are very susceptible to contamination or tainting from odors of other foods. To combat this difficulty a special brick of compressed activated charcoal has been developed. The enormous capacity of the charcoal for taking up or absorbing gas enables it to remove disagreeable odors from the air in the refrigerator or icebox. One brick will last indefinitely, for it can be renewed, regaining its original odor-absorbing capacity, simply by placing the brick in boiling water and then drying it slowly in the sun or in the oven.

How the Angler Fish Got Its Name?

The angler fish (known also as the frog fish, all-mouth, fishing frog, etc.) is a North Atlantic fish which grows to be about a yard long and has a cavernous mouth well equipped with sharp teeth. Three slender, flexible tentacles or feelers (actually modifications of the back or dorsal fin) rise from the top of the fish's head. To obtain food, the fish partly buries itself in the mud of the ocean bottom for concealment and bends the first tentacle forward so that the fleshy enlargement at its end dangles in front of its mouth to serve as a lure for unsuspecting smaller fish. Unlike the human angler, however, he does not wait for a "strike" but sees to it that he strikes first, for he could ill afford to lose his "bait."

W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from F. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Built for a Fossil Display!

What appears to be a genuine medieval ruin is Dinton Folly, near Aylesbury, Bucks. It was built in pseudo medieval style in 1769 by Sir John Vanhatten, in order that he could display his collection of fossils to advantage in it. Even now, after nearly 200 years have elapsed, many of the fossils can still be seen firmly imbedded in the walls.

Daily Anecdote

A Permanent Pleasure

Thomas Bailey Aldrich numbered among his friends the well-known Prof. E. S. Morse, whose handwriting was quite illegible. Replying to one of the good professor's letters, Mr. Aldrich once wrote:

My Dear Morse: It is very pleasing to me to get your recent letter. Perhaps I should have been more pleased had I been able to decipher the same. I have not been able to master any of it beyond the date, which I knew, and the signature, which I guessed at. There is a singular and perpetual charm in a letter of yours; it never grows old, it never loses its novelty. One can say to one's self every morning: "Here's that letter of Morse's. I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shy at it today, and maybe I shall, in the course of a few months, be able to make out what he means by those t's that look like w's and those i's that have no eyebrows." Other letters are read and thrown away, but yours are kept forever—unread. One of them will last a reasonable man a lifetime.

Admiringly yours,
T. B. Aldrich

A Verse for Today . . .

For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.—JOHN 3:17.

Speaking of Fruit

Milo Gartrell, of Memphis, Tenn., working on railroad waybills, blinked when he saw a carload of peaches was going to Pearland, Texas.

Then he blinked again.

They were addressed to W. A. Fig & Company.—AP.

Gifts for Service Men

Haddonfield, N. J.

Funds are being collected here from the town's residents to purchase gifts to send to its boys in the service. When sufficient money has been gathered, each boy is to receive a handsome leather-covered writing case fitted with writing materials.

The committee in charge hope to be able to present each selectee with one of the cases upon his leaving for camp and to send one to every boy who has already left the town for the armed services. Contributions are being collected by a house-to-house canvass and through local stores. An appealing exhibit of the cases in a store window in the shopping district is causing much interest and swelling the funds.

Our War Effort

A million workers must be put into war-production jobs over the country every month for the remainder of this year. This is a war of machines, and 14 persons are needed to back up every man on the fighting front. During the last war only five were required.

—Fred A. Graham, Labor Relations Representative of the U. S. Employment Service for Massachusetts.

United States daylight bombing is a new and increasingly important factor and there is no doubt that both in the accuracy of high-level aim and in mutually defensive power the new possibilities of air warfare are being opened by our American comrades and their Flying Fortresses.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

NEWS ITEM—NEWTON, MASS.—WITH NO NEW TIRES FOR THEIR CRUISING CARS, POLICE HERE ARE BACK POUNDING SHOE LEATHER AGAIN.

HE USED TO PATROL IN A CAR— NOW HE'S LEARNING TO WALK AGAIN
GET IN THE SCRA
Please, dear Santa, send us a new tire
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SARGE, COULDN'T YOU GIVE ME A TRAFFIC POST, A SCHOOL CROSSING — ANYTHING THAT'S STATIONARY
SHOES RESOLED SEE JOE VAMP HALF PRICE TO NEWTON POLICE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Search of Scrap Metal* — By LE PELLEY

AT LAST WE'RE ON OUR WAY TO THE OLD MILL—
I HOPE WE FIND LOTS OF SCRAP METAL TO TURN IN...
IT WAS MY IDEA
WE'LL HAVE TO LEAVE OUR BIKES HERE — WE CAN'T RIDE THROUGH THE WOODS—
YOU MEAN I'LL HAVE TO WALK!?
LET'S SEE.. WE FOLLOW THIS PATH AWAY FROM THE RIVER.. DON'T WE ??
I THINK SO.—
I FEEL JUST LIKE LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD—
YOU MAY FEEL LIKE LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, BUT YOU STILL LOOK LIKE DUMBO THE ELEPHANT !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Case You'd Like to Be a Hero—or Something!* — By RODGERS

When I came in this afternoon the Boss was busy reading the paper—
After a while he sighed and said, "Gee, I wish I could help win this war. If only I were a hero or something!"
"Well," I wagged. "Why don't you start with the 'or something'!"
And that "or something"—
Is just what he did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Jayne Starts the Ball of Yarn Rolling* — By THE HAGERS

"Aunt Jayne" had cornered Joe and me. "I'll show you how to knit," said she.
Joe teased her. "Is this all you do— Yarn over needle, up and through?"
"Here are directions. Yarn you'll buy; A muffler and a helmet try."
"When you come back next week," Joe vowed, "Of your two pupils you'll be proud."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress Dodges

The legislative section of America's governmental team is handing the ball back to the executive "quarterback." Congress, confronting a new opportunity to show some leadership in meeting the threat of inflation, seems disposed to "let the President do it." That is the simplest interpretation of the two plans for stabilizing wages and farm prices now put forward in Congress.

The joint resolution just introduced in the Senate is not quite a "blank check." It states certain objectives of policy, certain legislative "intentions." It asserts some authority over wages, which Mr. Roosevelt said he would handle. But within the frame of a general purpose to stabilize wages and prices on the basis of present levels, Congress would give the President very wide powers. He could even set aside any laws relating to prices or wages which are deemed in conflict with stabilization. The House version does not even pretend to hold farm prices at parity, and is no adequate answer to the President's request for action.

Possibly the Senate formula is the best Congress can fix up in a hurry. Good and able men have worked on it. They have devised a resolution which retains the form of a legislative authorization. It meets the emergency need. The powers granted are necessary for the Executive in wartime, and they have a time limit.

Yet in one essential, Congress—by either plan—is plainly dodging the responsibility of the Legislature. It is refusing to correct its own act setting up 110 per cent parity. Apparently out of fear of the farm bloc, no move is made to amend or repeal that provision—the heart of the issue between Congress and President. Instead, Congress asks the Executive to legislate, to do by decree what it seemingly dare not do by law.

No sound American wants to attack Congress in a way to weaken its place in the American system. But such surrenders to bloc pressures as this appears to be must be pointed out and corrected if representative democracy is to be preserved. They basically undermine the position of Congress. The fault is not wholly in Congress; it is primarily in the people's tolerance of minority blocs controlling Congress for selfish special interests and against the general welfare.

The Stakes at Stalingrad

Day after day the peoples of the United Nations thrill to the word that Stalingrad still stands. Naturally Americans and Britons respond to the story of the Russians' almost incredible resistance to the full force of the Nazis' mechanized storm. Instinctively they sense something of the importance of this fiercest fighting of the war. But they cannot quite know as do the Russians and the Germans the size of the stakes at Stalingrad.

Not only does the "city of steel" flank the whole Nazi drive into the Caucasus. Not only is it the great arsenal. Not only does it threaten any movement to the south; not only does it pinch the German arm extended toward the Caspian. Stalingrad stands as the main bastion of the Volga. And the Volga is commonly regarded as Russia's "life-line." The great river and the rail line that runs a few miles east of Stalingrad form the main link between North and South Russia. While Stalingrad stands, the oil of the Caucasus is still Russia's to use, and the whole network of commerce centering in the Caspian is protected.

The only alternative for the Nazis, either to deprive Russia of her major oil supply or get it for themselves, is to drive from Novorissisk along the Black Sea to Batum and then behind the crest of the Caucasus Mountains to the Caspian at Baku. This is a roundabout, perilous route which would always be in danger while the Russians held Stalingrad. The British in Iran might also take a hand, and a push clear to the Caspian by this road seems beyond Nazi strength before winter.

The defenders of Stalingrad are not counting on winter—still two months away—to save them. But they know that every day they hold helps to save vital portions of their land and fighting strength.

Those fellows who demand 10 per cent net profit and those others who want double pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays should be told about the Mississippian who held his World War One Liberty Bonds because he thought they were receipts for his gifts to the Government.

If Maine's a Weather Vane—

While headlines which say, "Republicans Sweep Maine," simply paraphrase the adage, "Irish Take Dublin," obviously this does not tell the whole story of the Pine Tree State elections Monday which are commonly—though not unerringly—taken as a guide to national sentiment. Dissatisfaction with the National Administration's conduct of domestic matters growing out of the war was apparent and was, without dispute, a factor in giving State and congressional candidates increased Republican majorities.

The only one of Maine's three congressional districts in which the Democrats made a vigorous effort was the First, where former Gov. Louis J. Brann with support from Majority Leader John W. McCormack in person, sought to capitalize on White House friendship on the one hand and his opponent, Robert Hale's defeat of the isolationist Congressman, James C. Oliver, on the other. The attempt to carry water on both shoulders failed.

Mr. Brann led the Democratic ticket in his district. He fell heir to the Townsend Club support which Mr. Oliver had controlled and he had labor support among the 36,000 shipyard workers in Portland and Bath. But he could not overcome the public resentment against Washington bungling of rationing, inflation, union labor problems, taxation, and possibly war production. Moreover, Mr. Hale was an admirable candidate and campaigner.

Maine citizens are notably—almost fiercely—patriotic, and anything that looks like compromise for politics' sake when every effort, they believe, should be ruthlessly devoted to the principal task of winning the war, arouses their contempt and indignation.

So Maine voted straight Republican, for the most part, returning to office an excellent Governor, Sumner Sewall, and the incumbent U. S. Senator, Wallace H. White, Jr., in the process, as well as two other Representatives in Congress.

If Maine is a weather vane, the Administration at Washington can look for a storm in November.

The Tax Bill Takes Form

The tax bill as presented at this stage by the Senate Finance Committee lacks much of what we had hoped for it, but perhaps it is the best that could be worked out under the cross-currents of the coming elections and the pressures of unprecedented war economics. In general, it might be said that if the committee wished to advance from point A to point Z in evolving successful tax legislation it has only succeeded in reaching point Q, or a little better than half way.

The measure which the committee will apparently report to the Senate falls about $1,750,000,000 short of the Treasury request, although it adds $6,774,000,000 to present revenues. This is largely done through upward revision of the individual income tax. In the broadest simplification it might be said that many in the lower and middle income brackets will find their income tax about doubled this year.

On the positive side, the committee has slightly lowered the tax on corporations. Judging from earnings reports and the trend of the stock market, such relief was due.

In addition to the income tax, and separate from it in collection, is the new so-called Victory Tax formulated within the committee, and providing for a flat 5 per cent levy on all earnings above $624 a year. This tax will be withheld from wages, and is almost as much a gesture toward controlling inflation as it is a tax, since credits will be allowed for debt payments and postwar rebates of 25 per cent for single persons and 40 per cent for married persons are allowed, plus 2 per cent for each child.

The Victory Tax has the disadvantage of being non-selective in application, falling alike on war-depleted incomes, where there is little danger of inflationary tendencies, and equally on war-augmented incomes, where the danger does lie. A better plan would have been to apply the tax in graduated scale against incomes that rise steeply because of the war.

This would have been consistent with the theories of the excess-profits tax as applied to corporations, and would have been in consonance with the American tradition of taxing according to ability to pay. But we may have to wait until the next Congressional term for such studied action, when the matter can be threshed out with both more freedom from politics and more clarity on the part of Congress and the people as to the fiscal needs of war.

Our Readers Say—

Shall Workers Be Drafted?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our Government has the right and the power to draft our boys and send them into battle, and if one of them is overcome with fear, or revolts in any way against the circumstances and deserts, he is shot. Why does not this Government have the same right and power to draft labor for war industries during wartime, and mete out the same retribution to the striker? Why are the lives and the fortunes of so great a part of our populace arbitrarily disposed of, while so many others are free to work or quit as they see fit?

Philadelphia — (MRS.) ORA C. ROUECHÉ

Only Necessary Purchases

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently, in The Christian Science Monitor, a writer told of seeing on the West Coast bulletins in department stores asking patrons to confine purchases to necessary articles.

And it is gratifying to see everyone aiding the Government by buying war stamps and bonds. Wait! Except the liquor interests.

Wouldn't it be something to laugh at were one to walk into a pub, a tavern, a saloon, to be greeted by, "Don't purchase any more than you need"? The worst enemy mankind has ever had goes on degrading, demoralizing humans. Shakespeare put these words in Cassio's mouth in "Othello": "O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!"

Chicago — (MRS.) ELZA S. GRAHAM

"In Our Midst"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am so grateful to note that more and more publicity is being given to the activities of the many enemy aliens within our borders. For some time I have wondered that though the Japanese are segregated, yet Nazi Germans and Italians in our midst (and to my thought fully as dangerous) seem to be going scot-free! Why?

(MRS.) NELLE SMITH

Santa Monica, Calif.

It Has the Familiar Trade Mark

I Took a Plane to England

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

I took an airplane the other day and came to Britain. I wanted to see and hear for myself how the British react to the war. Here I am and this is what I found out.

London is outside the window now, as I write this. A barrel-organ is playing a last year's American popular song. A British double-decker bus rumbles by. A British bobby in tin hat cycles past, his raincape neatly folded over his left shoulder, his lunchbox strapped on the rear. He is pedaling home to the missus. It is all the same, Britain is still Britain.

But overhead big anti-aircraft balloons ride in the sky. Every pane of glass in that rumbling bus is taped. The crowds are filled with soldiers, some carrying gas masks and rifles strapped over their backs. Last night, as I walked home, I saw the moon through the gaping skeleton of a once famous London club. This afternoon I passed a place in the heart of London where the basements of three bombed houses have been turned into a supplementary reservoir for the fire department. You can see fireplaces sticking out of the walls on the side.

In this bomb-made reservoir, by the way, a wild duck has moved in, hatched eggs and is raising three young ducks, right in the heart of London.

* * *

Britain in one sense is the same as it always has been. In another it is incredibly different. In total war everybody becomes a combatant.

I was not really prepared, I discover, for what I found here. Not as to the damage but as to the complete all-out war basis upon which everyday living has been placed. There is hardly a window that is not taped against bombs. There is hardly a curtain that is not drawn at night for blackouts. At night the crowds move along through the eerie streets that are almost dark. But they are laughing crowds.

Laughter is, in one way, the strongest impression I get here after being dropped out of the clouds, thirty-six hours after leaving brilliantly-lighted Washington. Britain is changed, but the same, because it has found out something that was here all the time. I wonder if America will not get a sense of the same thing, too, before this war is very much older.

It is a tremendous drama going on here. The common people, the taxi-driver, the clerk, the shop-keeper, the seamstress, the miner, make one of the greatest performances you ever saw. On top of their regular jobs most of them are putting in long extra unpaid hours for the Government, as fire-watchers, home-guard, wardens, spotters or the like.

The two questions that chiefly force themselves on Americans, just arrived here, are, I think: Do Americans have any real conception of what Britain has done and is doing? And do Americans have any conception of the enormity of the task that they themselves are up against, in what may be the hardest of all wars they have ever been in?

* * *

When I left America, last month, Elmer Davis, in his dry, matter-of-fact way that is so convincing, was saying that the United States even yet was "only ankle deep in war." I think every gawking Yank soldier that I see about the London streets has come to that same silent conclusion. I have watched them as they surveyed bombed areas, like that behind St. Paul's. They were calculating what probably lay ahead. I get

By a Staff Artist

the impression in talking to them that the one thing they want most is to hurry it up, to get a hump on, to use every last bit of energy and get this thing over. Are the folks back home going to back them up?

Here in Britain a lot of things having to do with money seem rather funny now. You don't ask the price of a good many common, everyday things any more. You are so glad to get them, a pair of stockings, say, a couple of eggs or an orange, that you don't think till you are leaving the shop what they cost.

Americans have always been complacent about their national wealth. But in the new set of values that wealth doesn't cut much ice, by itself. It has to be converted to guns, tanks and airplanes right on the firing line to be real. Jim Reston put it best, I think, in his book, "Prelude to Victory": "You can't stop a tank with a thousand-dollar bill." That is one of the things that the British have learned.

I am a reporter and a fact-finder and not a philosopher so I do not put these things very well. But here is what I am trying to say, as Somerset Maugham wrote it:

"If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony is that if it is comfort and money that it values more, it will lose that too."

What has Britain done to preserve its freedom? Well, some 25,000,000 out of a total possible working force of 33,000,000 men and women are now directly connected with the war effort, the equivalent in ratio to population of 75,000,000 in the United States.

Britain has rationed about everything in sight and the rationing works, too. It's fair, but it's not gentle. For instance, I like candy, but my "sweets" ration here allows me to buy two ounces of candy a week—equivalent to two small chocolate bars.

Pleasure-driving ceased long ago, of course. Fuel is cut to a minimum. Taxes have a bite that they are just coming to have in America. In America the Government takes the tax and leaves the income over; here it takes the income and leaves you the tax.

* * *

London and the British cities are dingy. They are shabby and uncomfortable. Worn-out things don't get repaired. Some are missing altogether, and will stay missing till the war ends. The whole of England needs a new coat of paint.

But at the same time, there is a determination and a fellow-feeling among the people that is noticeable almost in the first hour you arrive. There is a friendliness and warmth among the common people that stretches right out and includes Americans. It is something that I don't think any visiting Yank soldier can miss. British coldness? It's a war casualty. There is a unity, too, that comes from having gone through terrible trials together. They have something in common that few generations have known. Those very bombed and demolished buildings are a uniting influence.

Britain is different yet the same: it has decided, once and for all, that freedom is worth anything it may cost.

(This is the first of a series of articles)

"Pollyanna and the Press"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend who read my article in The Atlantic titled "Do You Believe What You Read?" has been kind enough to send to me Mr. Erwin D. Canham's "Down the Middle of the Road" article, titled "Pollyanna and the Press." I am writing to express the pleasure with which I read it.

It is easy enough to characterize the cheap and sensational type of treatment of news in the daily press. The difficulty comes with the better papers, which have gone to such pains to get full and accurate news, and to present critical and discriminating comments—and have simultaneously destroyed the effect of this by seeking to please.

News deals primarily with what has happened, with things in the past tense. Dispatches of this type have been admirable. The trouble has come when the news dispatch branches out into forecast and reassurance, and focuses on the future rather than on what has happened. This trouble ruined most of what has come out of Russia. My point is that a factual approach to news has little to do with either optimism or pessimism. For instance, in Libya today, British tanks armed with two-pounders are facing German tanks armed with fifteen-pounders.

The "purpose" of my article was not to scold anyone, but to bring out the dangerous attitudes of mind which have been created in the United States by this time. Most of the public has been got into slants and moods which make it impossible for them to grasp obvious facts. And the disillusionment risks being dangerous.

I was at Paris until April, 1919, and have always thought that one great trouble came from the failure to provide American correspondents with adequate information day by day. As a medium for this, Ray Stannard Baker was pathetic, above all because he tried to shape and color news into something else.

Mr. Canham in his article asks, "Should we have told the Nation that resistance was futile in the East Indies?"

It wasn't futile. Instead of being a Cassandra, articles of mine in The Christian Science Monitor at that time were appealing vigorously for the American planes which would have made resistance possible.

This question (which I have quoted above) seems to me to take the very ground that I brought forward as an accusation: it would begin with the problem of what we ought to tell the Nation. I say there is no ought in the matter. The duty of the press is to tell what is happening—not what ought to happen. It is responsible not for what happens, but for an honest statement of it.

York Harbor, Maine — T. H. THOMAS

The Wide Horizon

Fear Defeated Talmadge

By Eldon R. Lindsey

ATLANTA, GA.

Eugene Talmadge, the "Sage of Sugar Creek," three times Governor of Georgia, is being sent back to his Telfair County farm by the voters in his fourth bid for the governorship, because he made too many people in the State fear him. For the first time in a Governor's race, Talmadge misjudged the temper of the people.

Fear defeated Talmadge—the fear he had instilled into the heart of every State employee, because he knew his job might depend on Talmadge's next whim; the fear he put into the hearts of the school teachers of the State because he had the power, through his packed Board of Regents, to fire them; the fear he put into the hearts of parents who had worked and saved to send their children to State schools, only to find that their children's credits would not be accepted in other States, because Talmadge's political maneuvering of the Board of Regents had caused the university system of Georgia and its affiliated schools to be discredited.

The way Talmadge was defeated is the old story of all opposing factions suppressing their personal desires and ambitions to join in the fight against a common enemy. To the people the issue was plainly Talmadge. They were either strongly for him, or radically against him. There were few neutrals.

* * *

For the past seventy-seven years there have been three issues that were safe for any candidate to stand on in Southern politics: "White Supremacy," "States' Rights," and "Free Trade." In 1906, Hoke Smith ran on a White Supremacy platform, and was elected. Others emulated him. Talmadge thought he was safe in making it the campaign issue. Ellis Arnall, the young Attorney General, Talmadge's only opponent, vehemently denied that there was any race issue.

The anti-Talmadge bloc which succeeded in keeping a third man out of the race, thereby eliminating any split in the anti-Talmadge vote, made its fight on the fact that the university system of Georgia had been discredited because of dictatorial action on the part of Governor Talmadge. They hammered this home day and night for ten months. Ninety per cent of the newspapers were vehemently anti-Talmadge. Most of them used every means at their disposal to fight him. Ridiculously comical political cartoons of the Governor appeared almost daily on the front pages of otherwise conservative newspapers. News stories and editorials alike pointed to Talmadge as a menace to the future welfare of the State.

Talmadge had the State Democratic Primary rules fixed so that Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder could not run for the United States Senate against Dick Russell, an office to which he aspired, without first resigning his job. Now Linder was a Talmadge backer of long standing, but he resented this stab in the back by one to whom he had been loyal for so long. Linder publicly announced that he would vote against Talmadge, and urged the farmers of the State, from whom Talmadge derived most of his strength, to do the same.

One by one the Governor's staff began resigning. State troopers and others did the same. Fear came to fruition as resentment.

* * *

Talmadge sowed the seeds for his defeat when he demanded the resignation of several members of the State Board of Regents who control the State's schools. They had refused to fire Columbia-educated Walter D. Cocking, Dean of the University of Georgia, whom Talmadge accused of laying the groundwork for introducing racial co-education. These men, after refusing to do the Governor's will in firing Cocking and Dr. Marvin Pittman, also of the State university system, had to resign. Talmadge then appointed men who thought as he did.

The defeat of Talmadge does not mean that "White Supremacy" is dead in Georgia. It does mean that the majority of Georgians want no dictator at the head of their government.

However, Talmadge may not be politically dead. He was beaten twice for the United States Senate, but came back to win the Governorship. Any man who can poll 127,000 votes out of slightly over 300,000 is still politically dangerous. A third candidate in the race this time to split the anti-Talmadge vote would have given him the victory. The race was really much closer this time than the popular vote indicates, because of the county unit system. Two thousand votes spread among thirty close counties would have elected Talmadge this time, despite the large popular vote against him. It should be remembered, too, that Talmadge never gives up.

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